



US009801504B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Ahmes et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,801,504 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 31, 2017**

(54) **BATHTUB FITTING STANDARD EXTERNAL SPACE WHILE AFFORDING SAFE EGRESS AND LARGER FLOOR AREA WITH ENCLOSED VOLUME**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC A47K 3/04; A47K 3/001
(Continued)

(71) Applicant: **BRAK TUB CORP.**, Brightwaters, NY (US)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

(72) Inventors: **Bruce Ahmes**, St. James, NY (US);
Ryan Ahmes, Brightwaters, NY (US);
Kenneth Piccininni, Hauppauge, NY (US)

531,710 A 1/1895 Wheeler
D25,896 S 8/1896 Arrott
(Continued)

(73) Assignee: **BRAK TUB CORP.**, Brightwaters, NY (US)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

JP 2012228406 A 11/2012

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Aota, Tips for Living, Maintaining Quality of Life With Low Vision, 2003, 1 page.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/232,709**

(Continued)

(22) Filed: **Aug. 9, 2016**

Primary Examiner — Tuan N Nguyen

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2017/0020346 A1 Jan. 26, 2017

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Alfred M. Walker

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 15/201,448, filed on Jul. 2, 2016, which is a continuation-in-part (Continued)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of making a safe egress bathtub providing safe egress by reducing slide forces extended on a user's feet upon a slippery bathtub floor, wherein the formed bathtub has a limited rectangular footprint, and an optimized floor space is formed with a substantially planar base with a length and width that define the limited rectangular footprint and a front wall, a back wall, a first side wall and a second side wall integral with and extending substantially vertically upwards from the substantially planar base. Each of the front, back, first side wall and second side wall have minimal wall thicknesses to define the optimized floor space and the front wall has a substantially planar inwardly, cantilevered upper apron deck in a substantially parallel relation to the substantially planar base.

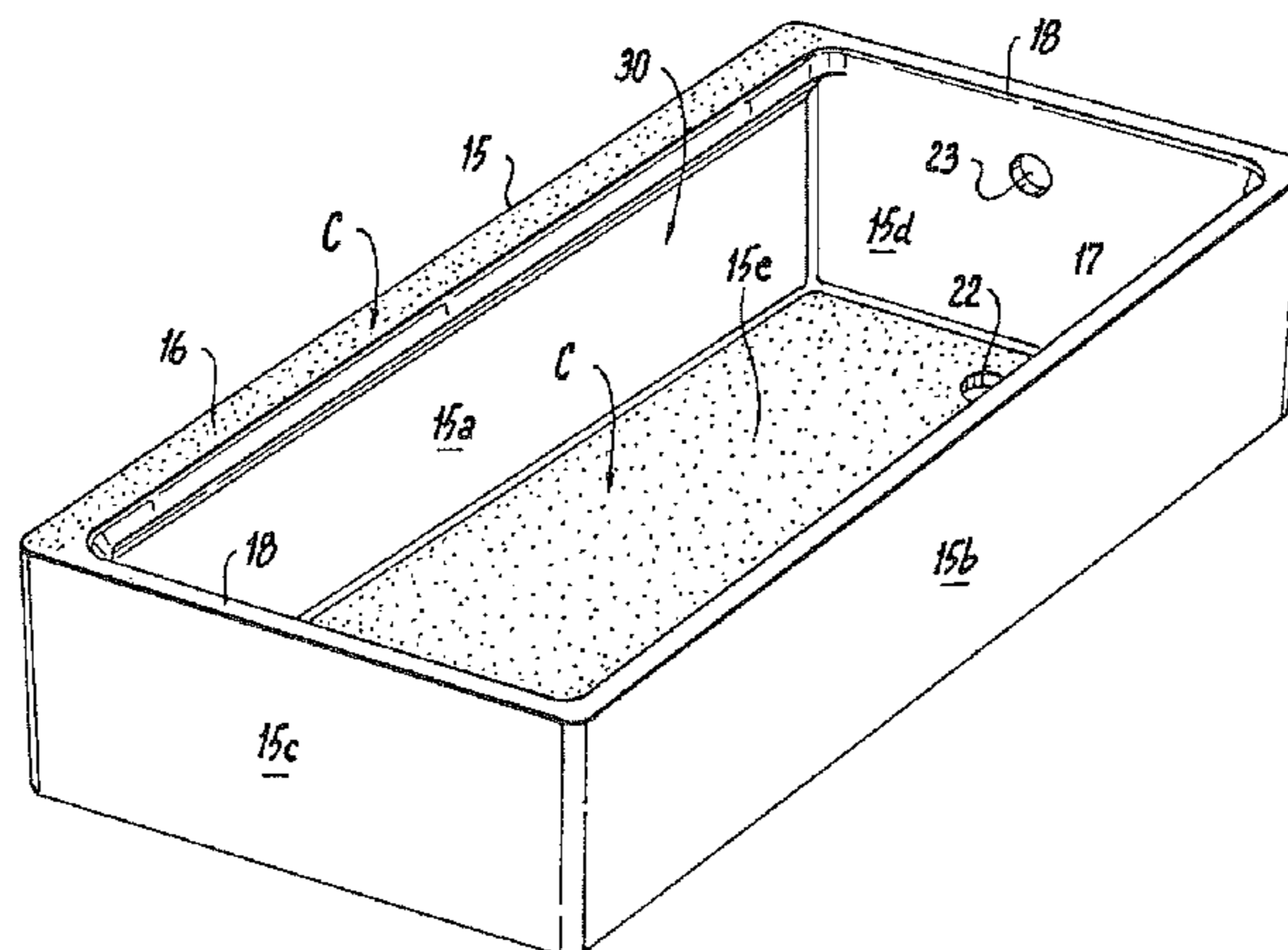
(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Aug. 3, 2015 (CN) 2015 3 0286765
Sep. 18, 2015 (CA) 164498
Jun. 8, 2016 (AU) 2016100845

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A47K 3/04 (2006.01)
A47K 3/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **A47K 3/04** (2013.01); **A47K 3/001** (2013.01)

21 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

of application No. 14/724,380, filed on May 28, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,648,989, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 14/718,662, filed on May 21, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,648,987, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 14/688,413, filed on Apr. 16, 2015, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 29/521,732, filed on Mar. 26, 2015, now Pat. No. Des. 737,416.

(60) Provisional application No. 62/111,453, filed on Feb. 3, 2015.

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 4/584
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

D73,911 S	11/1927	Henricks
1,811,896 A	6/1931	Ross
D119,528 S	3/1940	Wendland
2,341,475 A	11/1947	Gruen
2,841,795 A	7/1958	Pelicano
D199,781 S	12/1964	Clavarino
D212,452 S	10/1968	DeVane
D236,619 S	9/1975	Powell

4,099,280 A	7/1978	Hoppe et al.
D253,368 S	11/1979	Johansson
4,316,294 A	2/1982	Baldwin
D266,947 S	11/1982	Topete
D279,028 S	5/1985	Kohler
D335,701 S	5/1993	Zaccai
5,303,519 A	4/1994	Mustee et al.
5,758,369 A	6/1998	Takahashi
5,911,943 A	6/1999	Minghetti et al.
7,299,509 B1	11/2007	Neidich
D577,108 S	9/2008	Piatt
7,490,371 B2	2/2009	Torres
D600,330 S	9/2009	Barba
D619,685 S	7/2010	Hoernig
D633,603 S	3/2011	Su
D694,865 S	12/2013	Licini
D697,182 S	1/2014	Lutz
D709,598 S	7/2014	Dupras
9,321,191 B2	4/2016	Doss
2005/0246830 A1	11/2005	Galyean, Jr. et al.
2011/0167728 A1	7/2011	Alelov

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Aota, Low Vision FAQ, 2016, 5 pages.
 Rebuilding Together, Safe at Home, Suggestions for Homeowner, 2014, 12 pages.
 Dhital et al, Vision Loss and Falls, 2010 16 pages.
 Brooks Rehabilitation, The Impace of Low Vision on Occupational Performance and Safety, 2010, 13 pages.

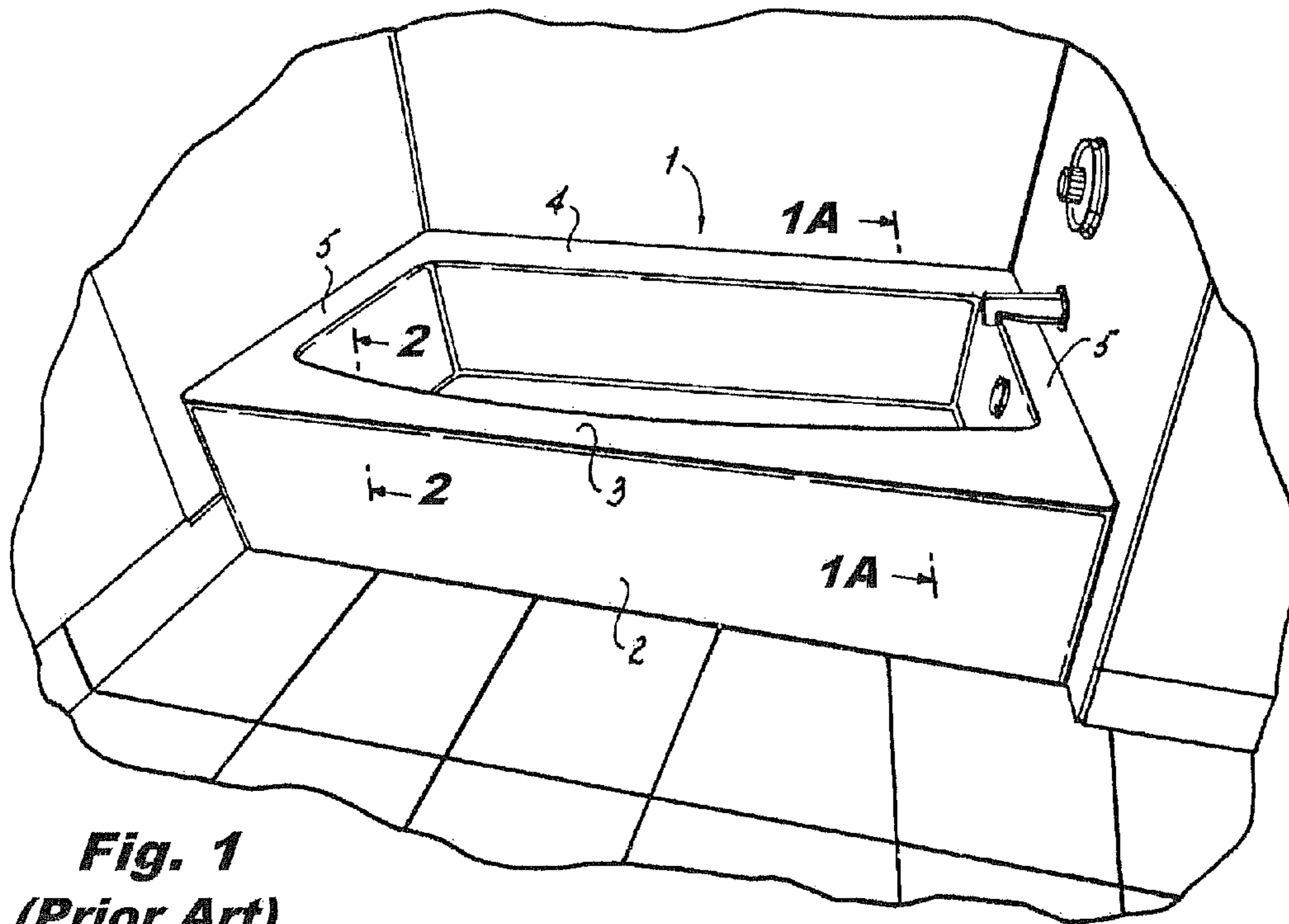


Fig. 1
(Prior Art)

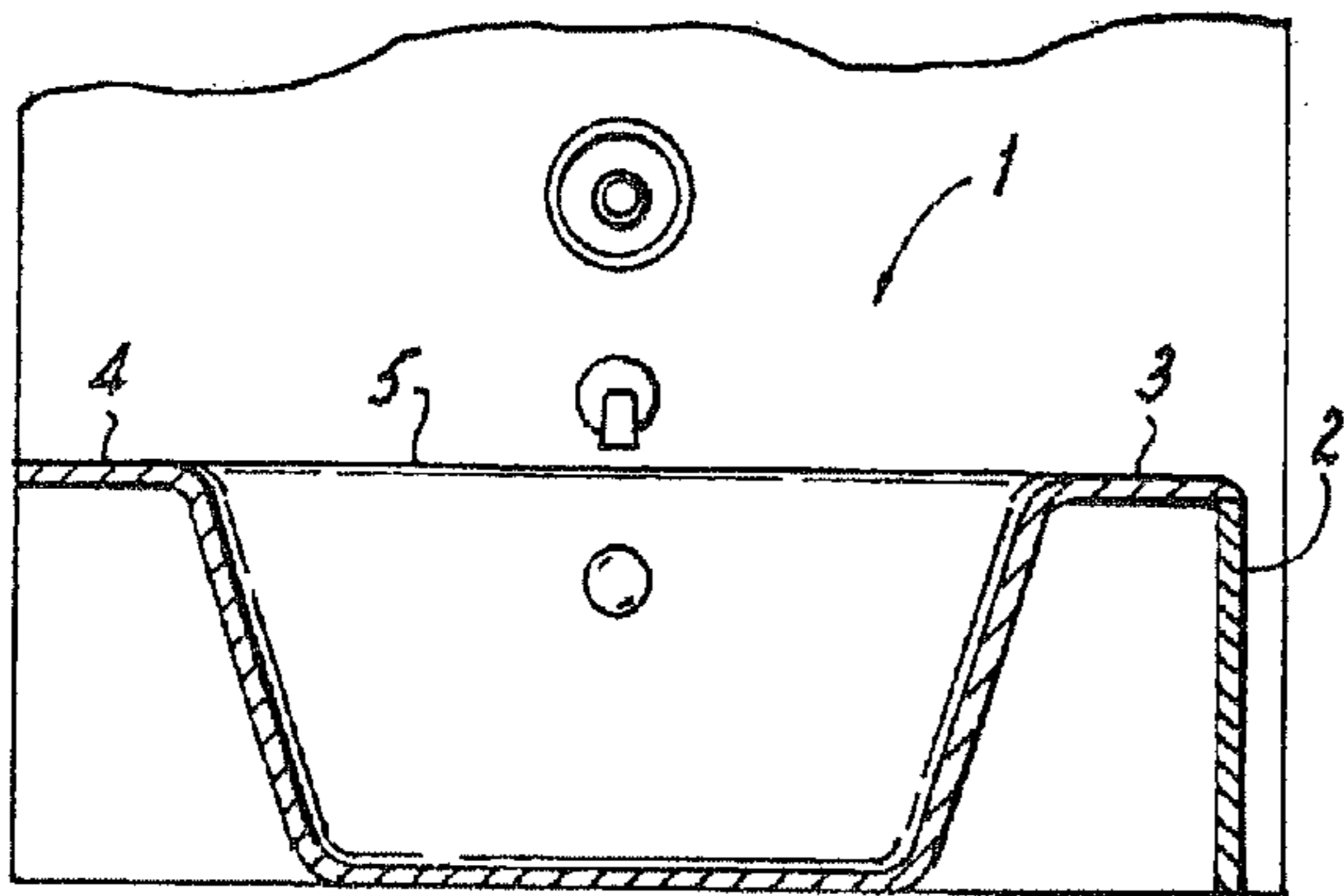


Fig. 1A
(Prior Art)

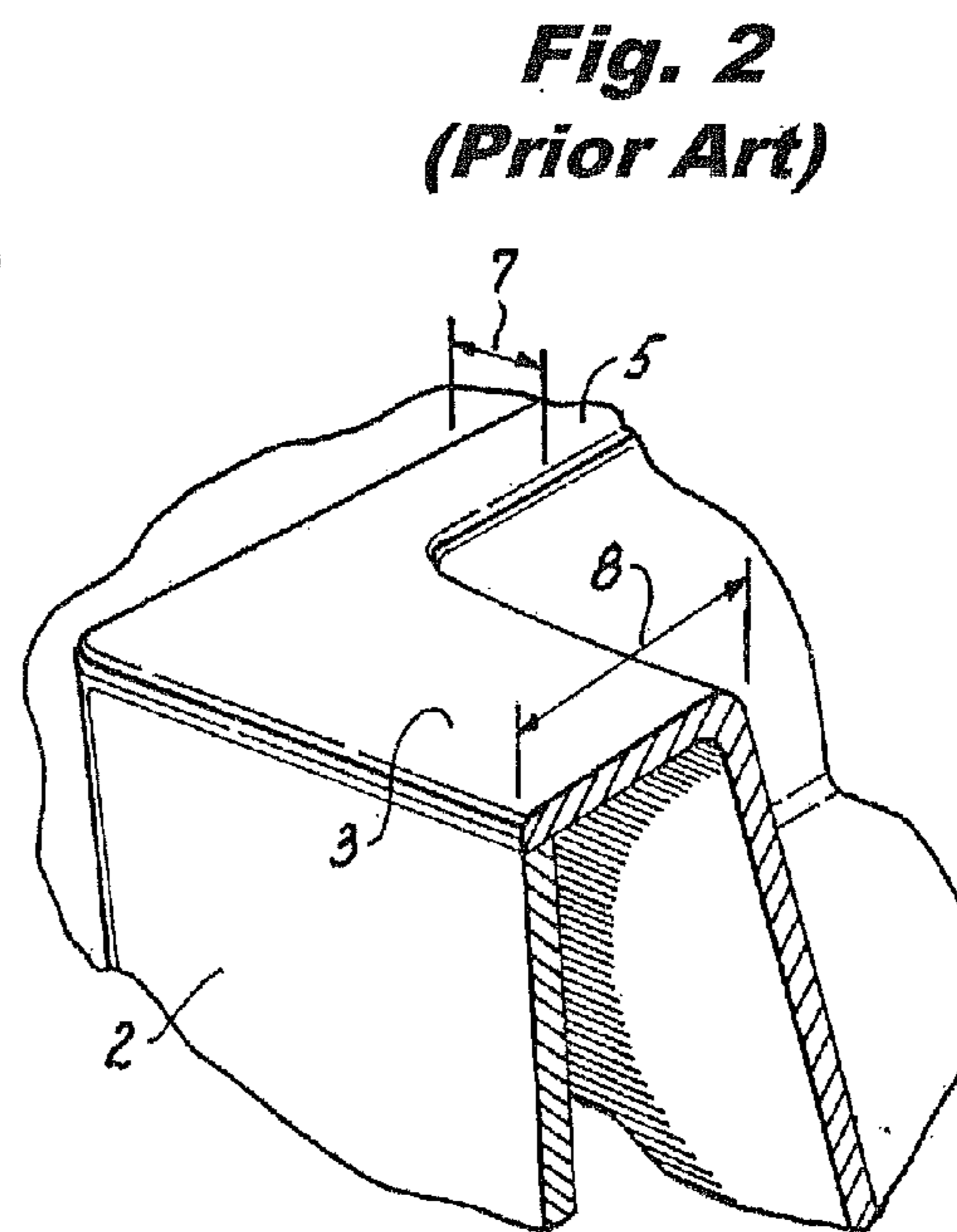


Fig. 2
(Prior Art)

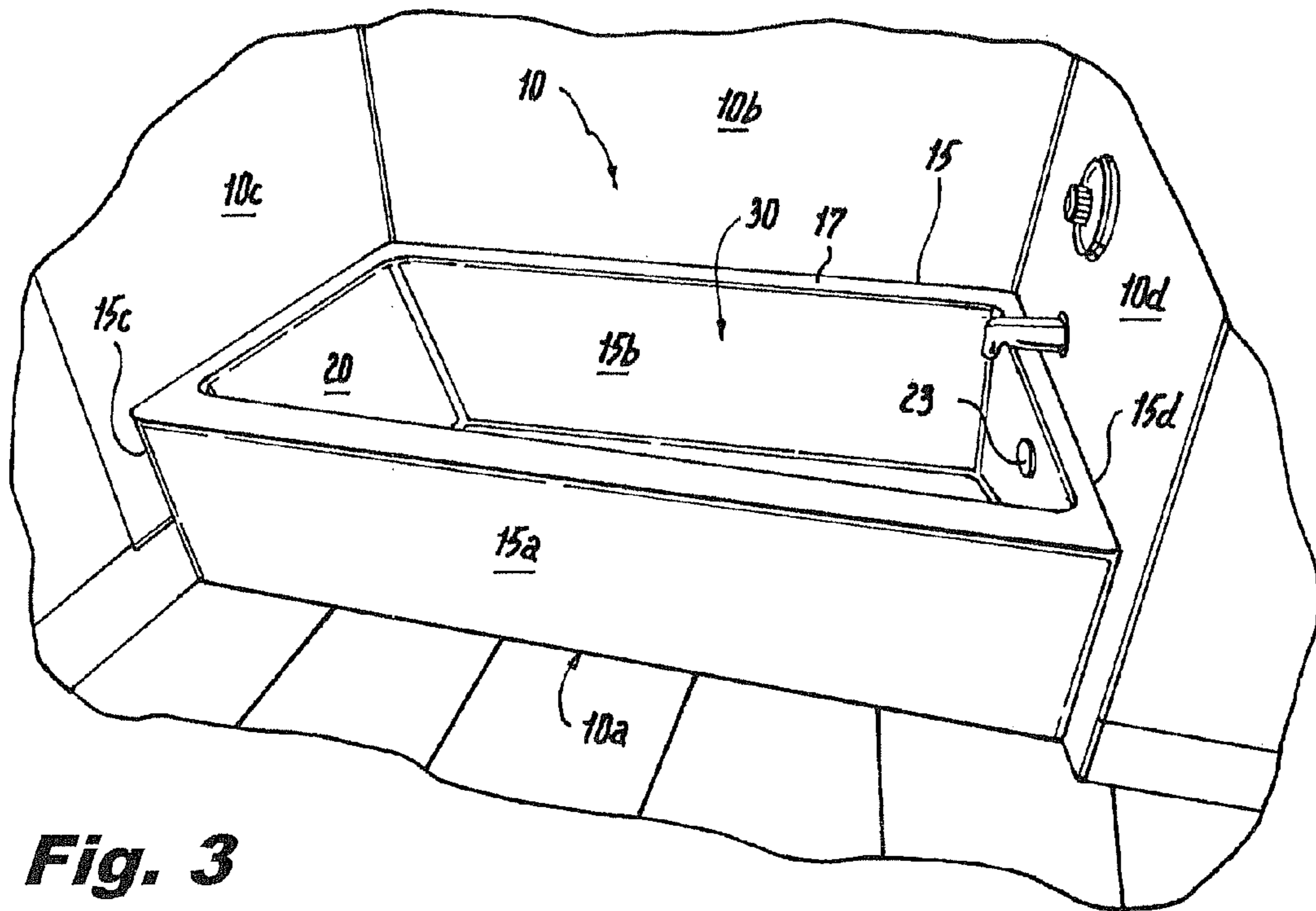


Fig. 3

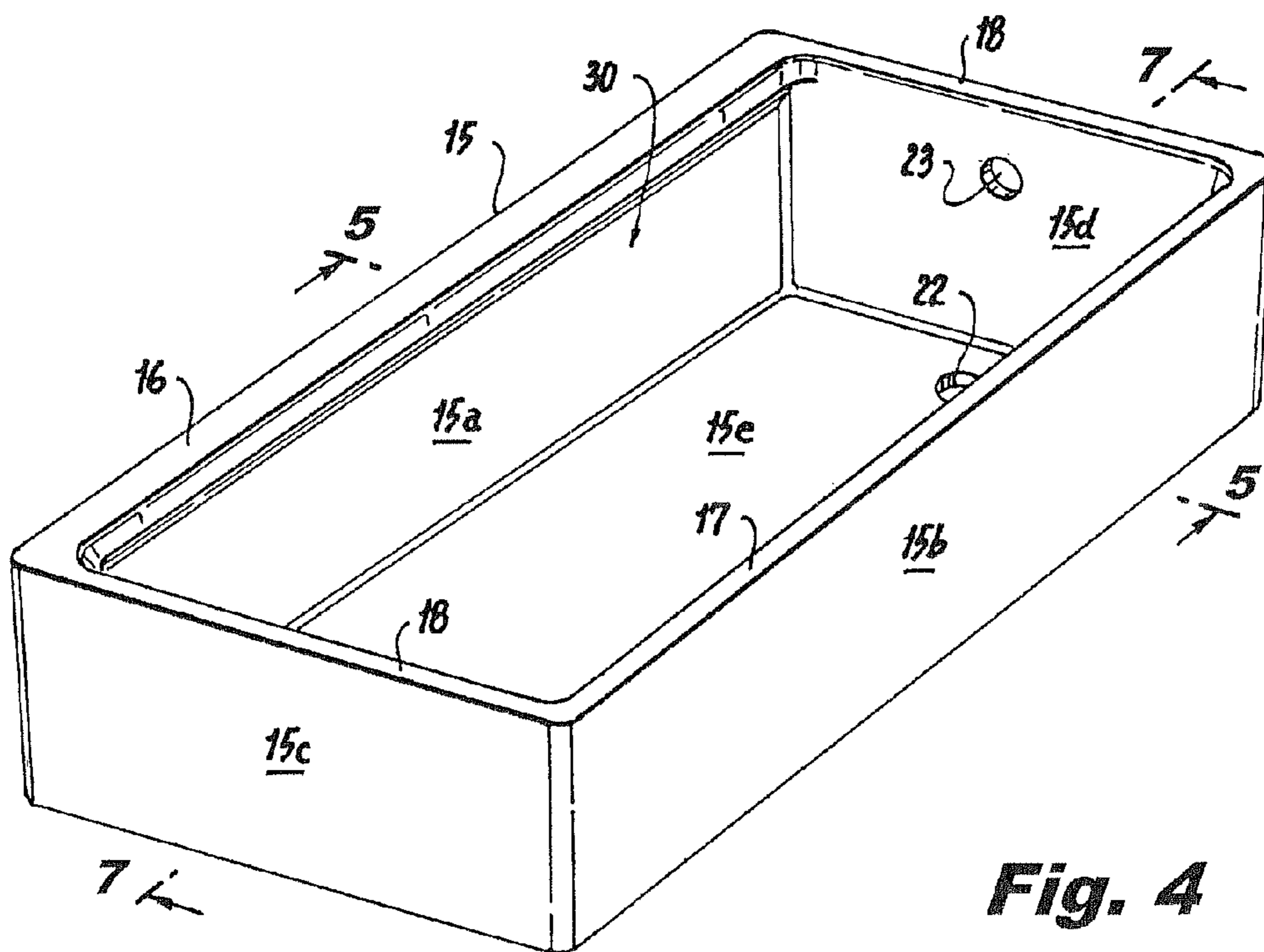


Fig. 4

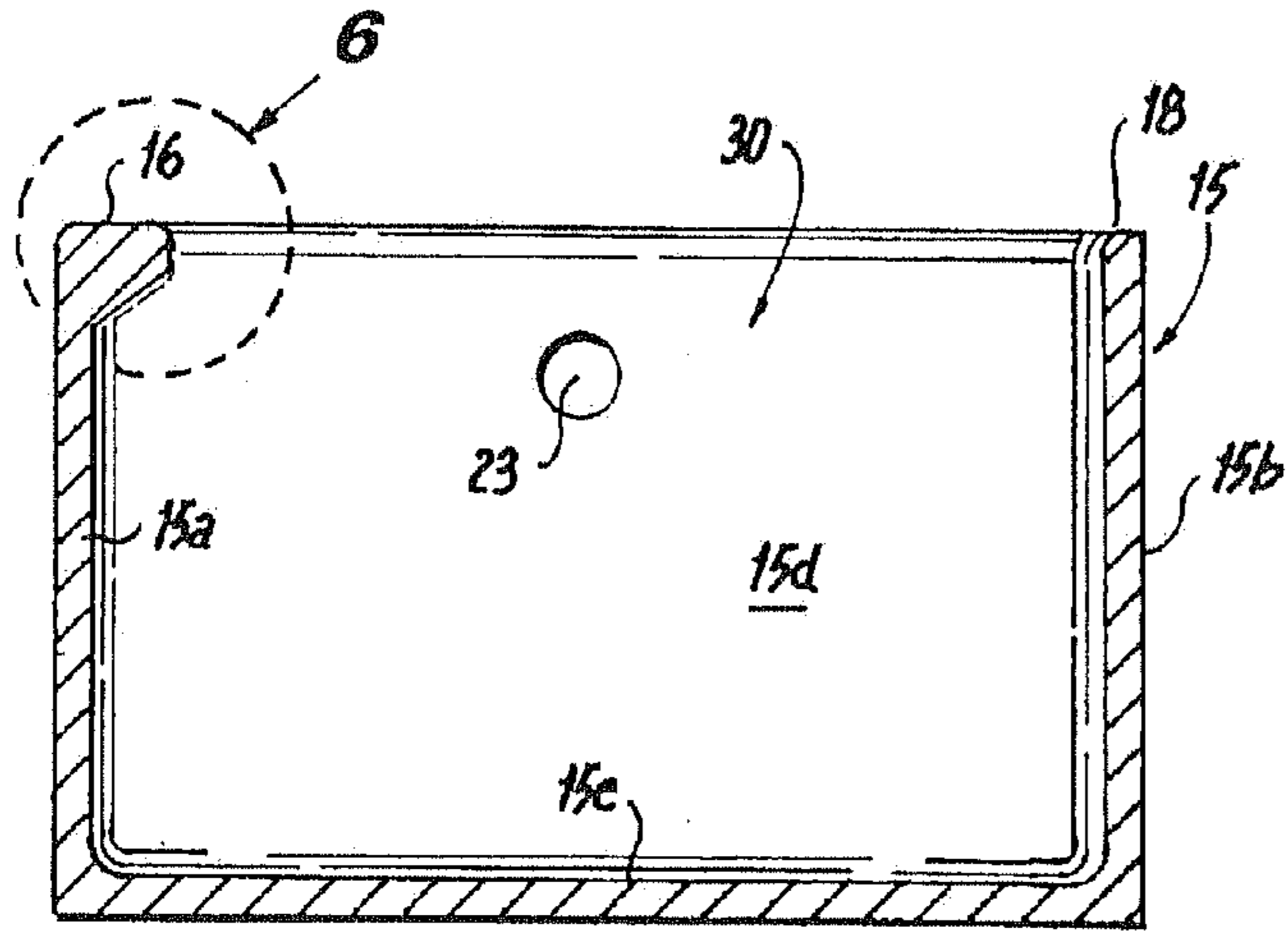


Fig. 5

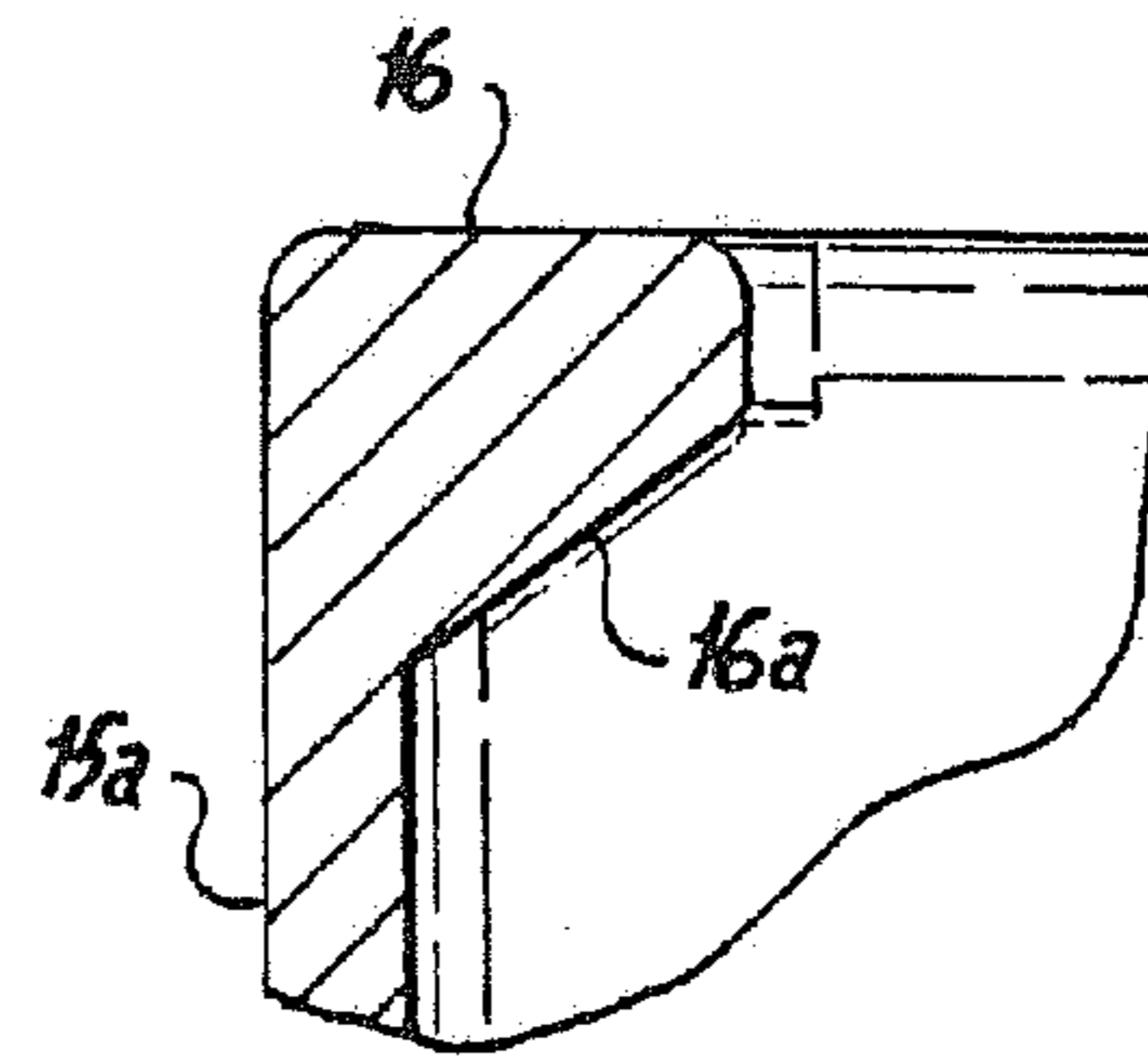


Fig. 6

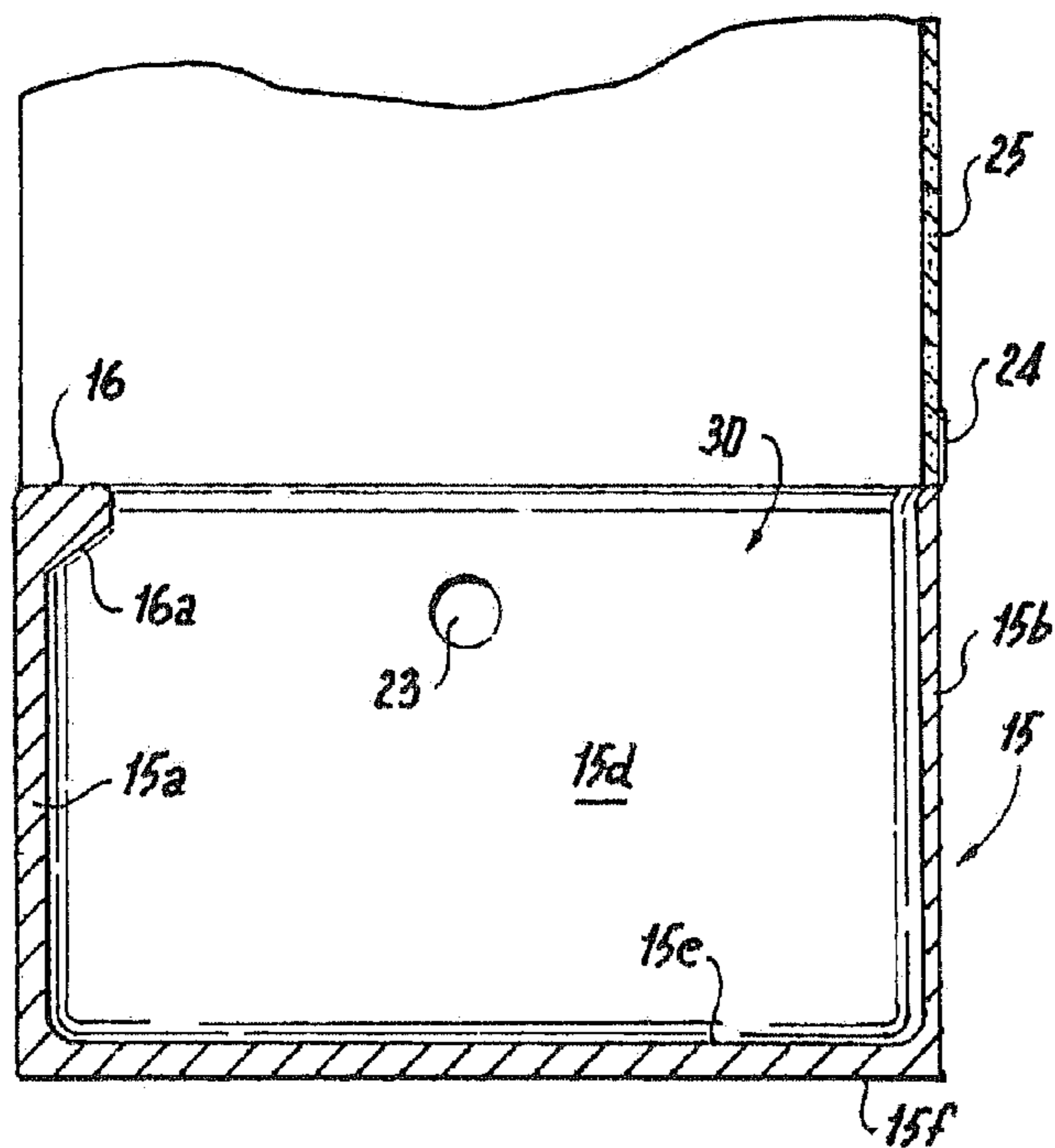


Fig. 5A

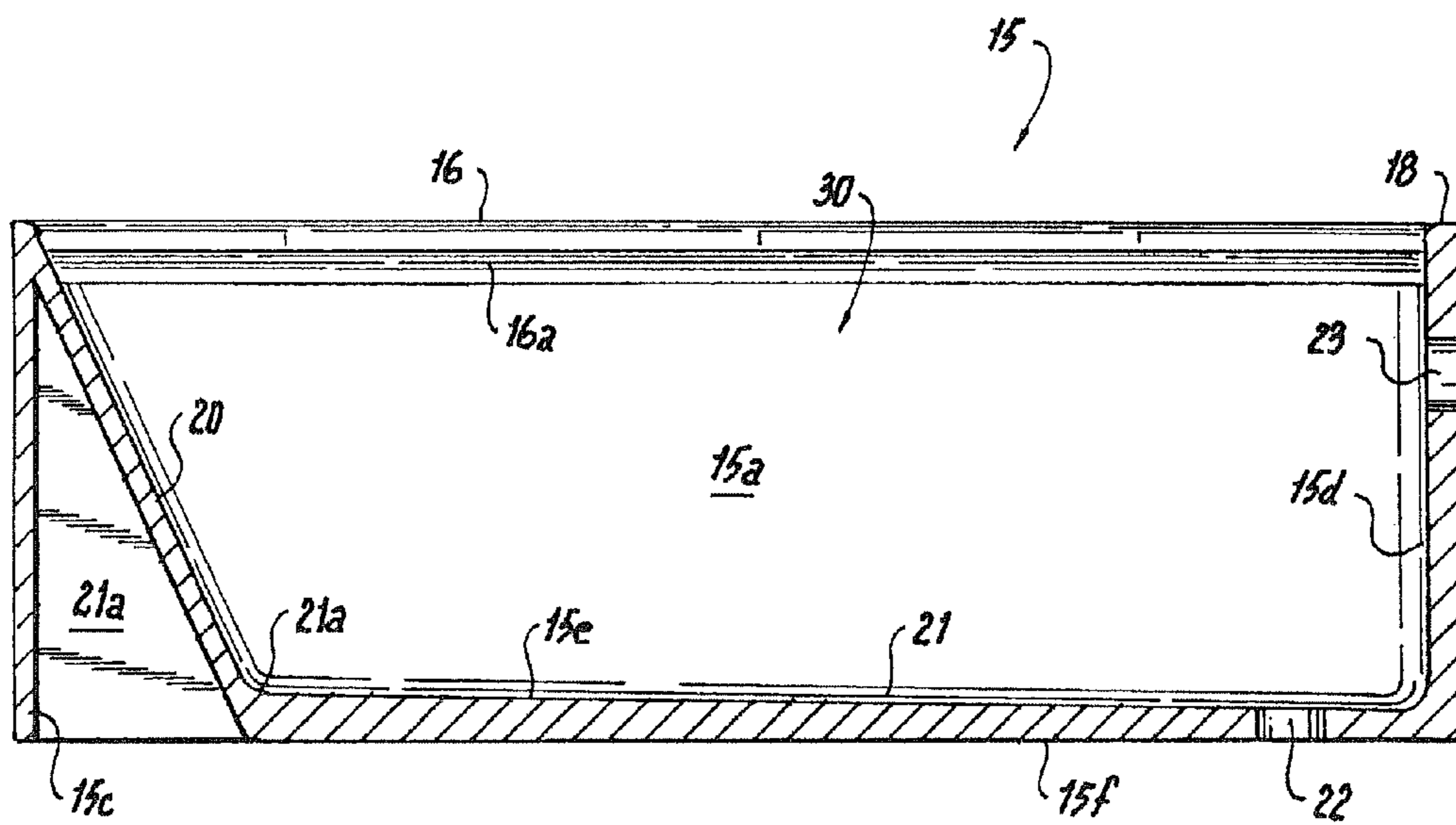


Fig. 7

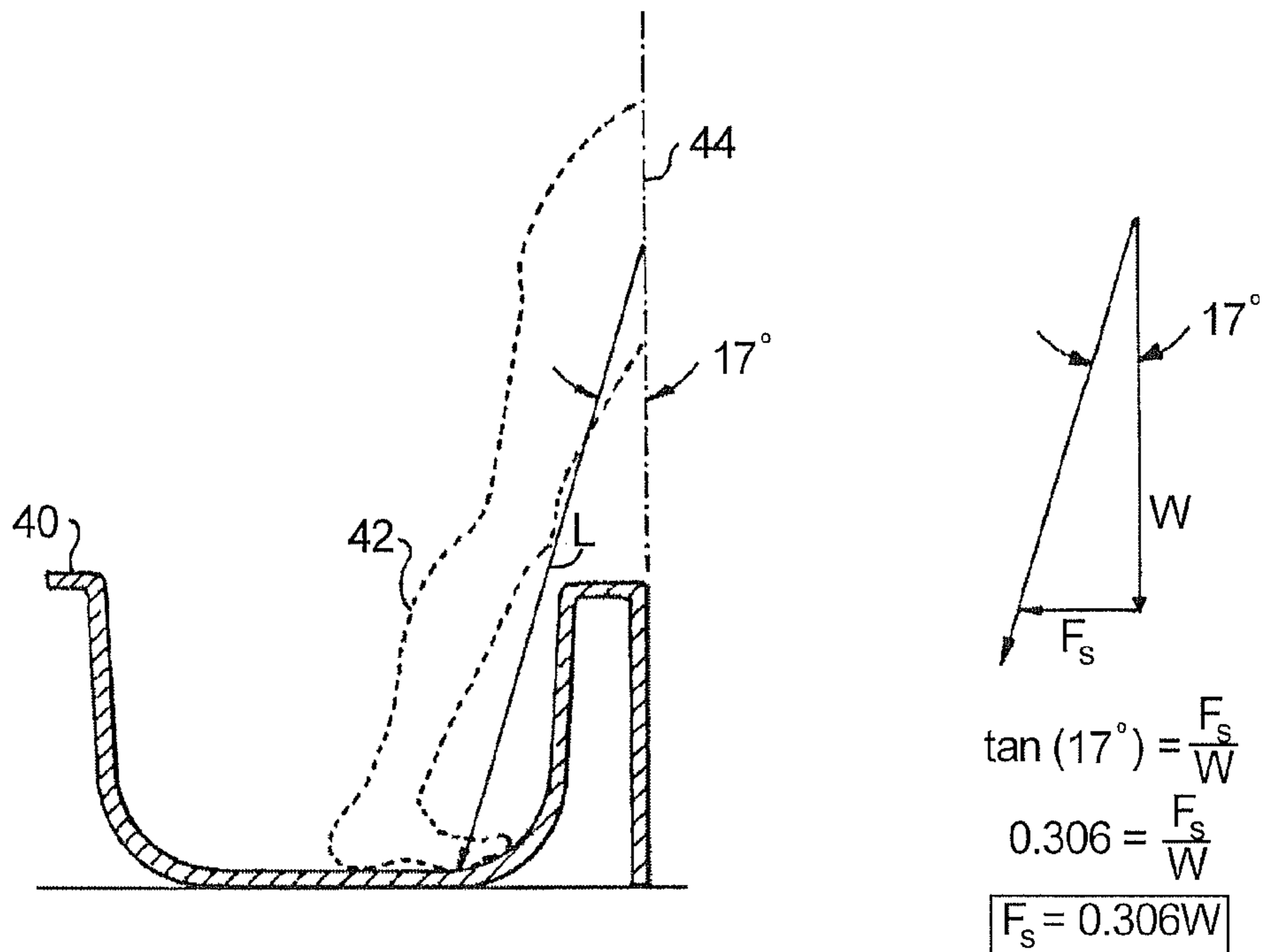


Fig. 8
(Prior Art)

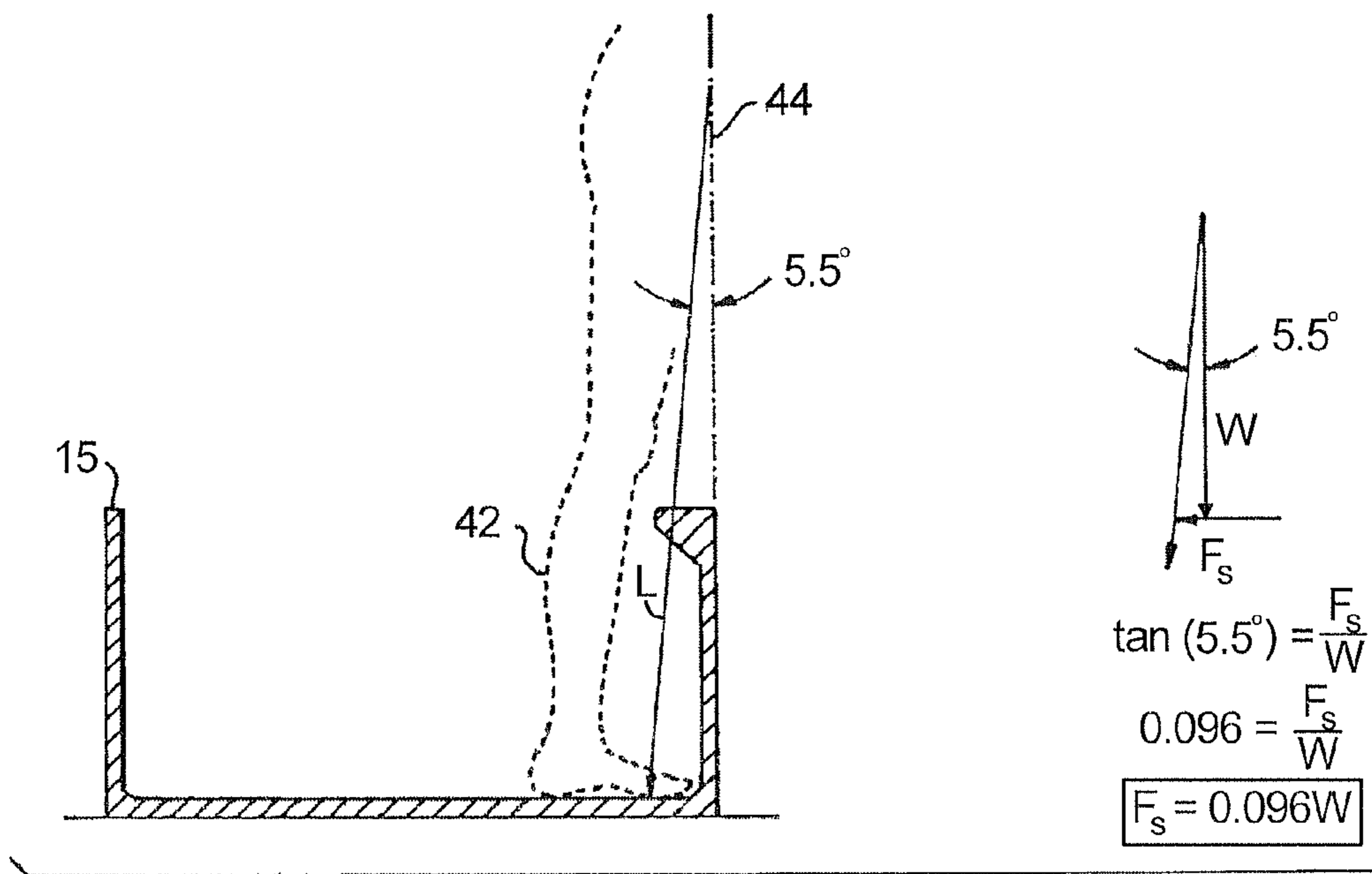


Fig. 9

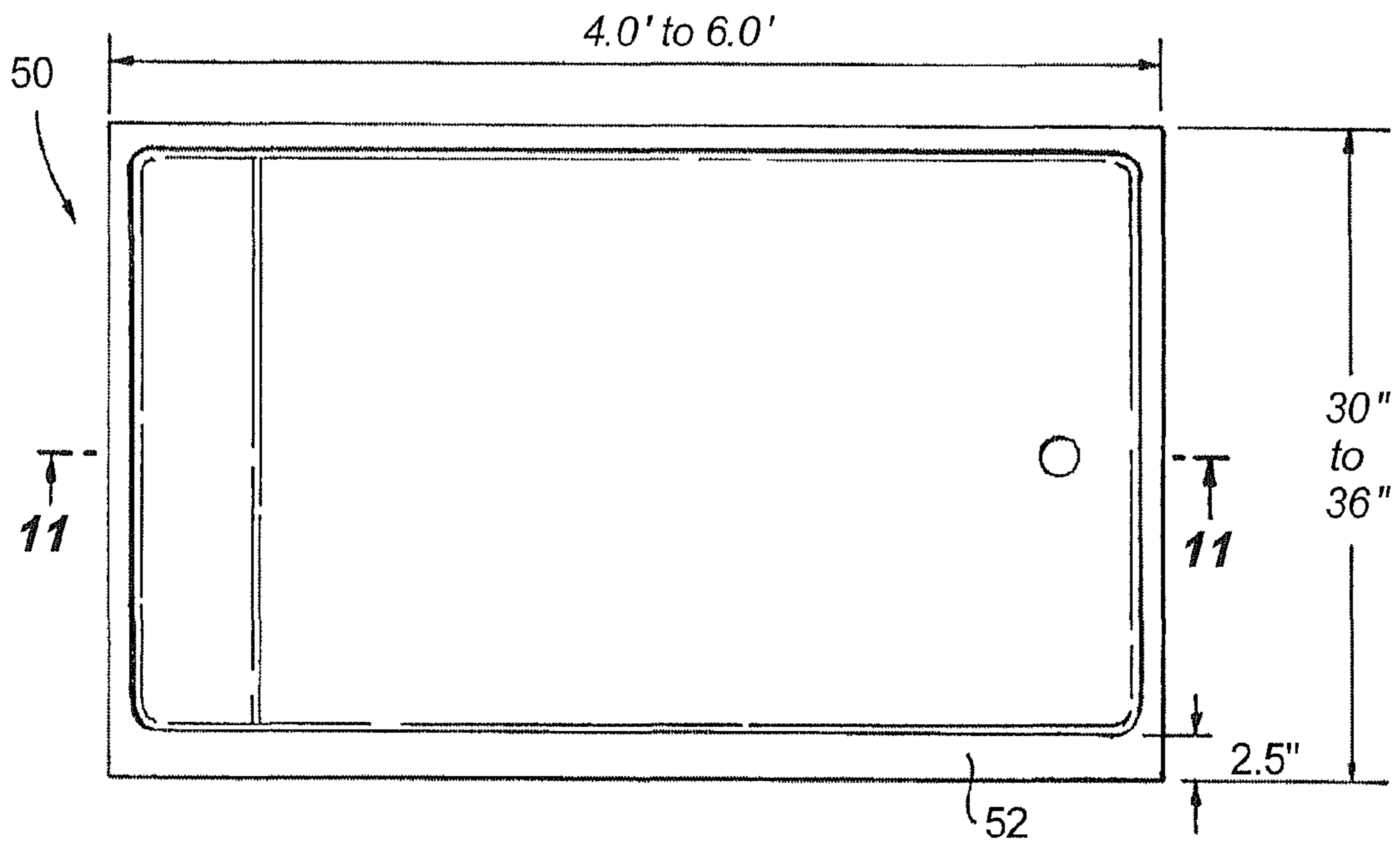


Fig. 10

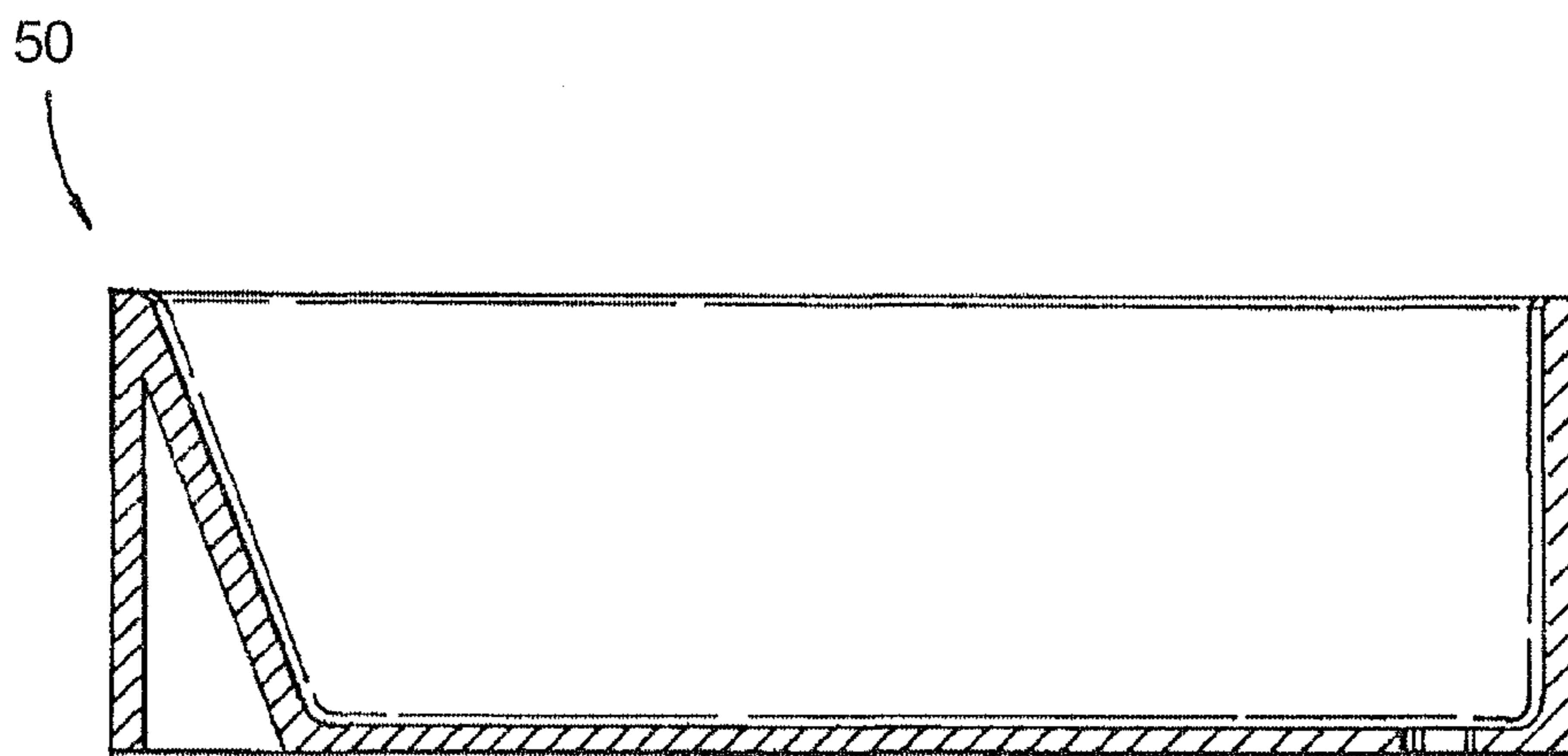


Fig. 11

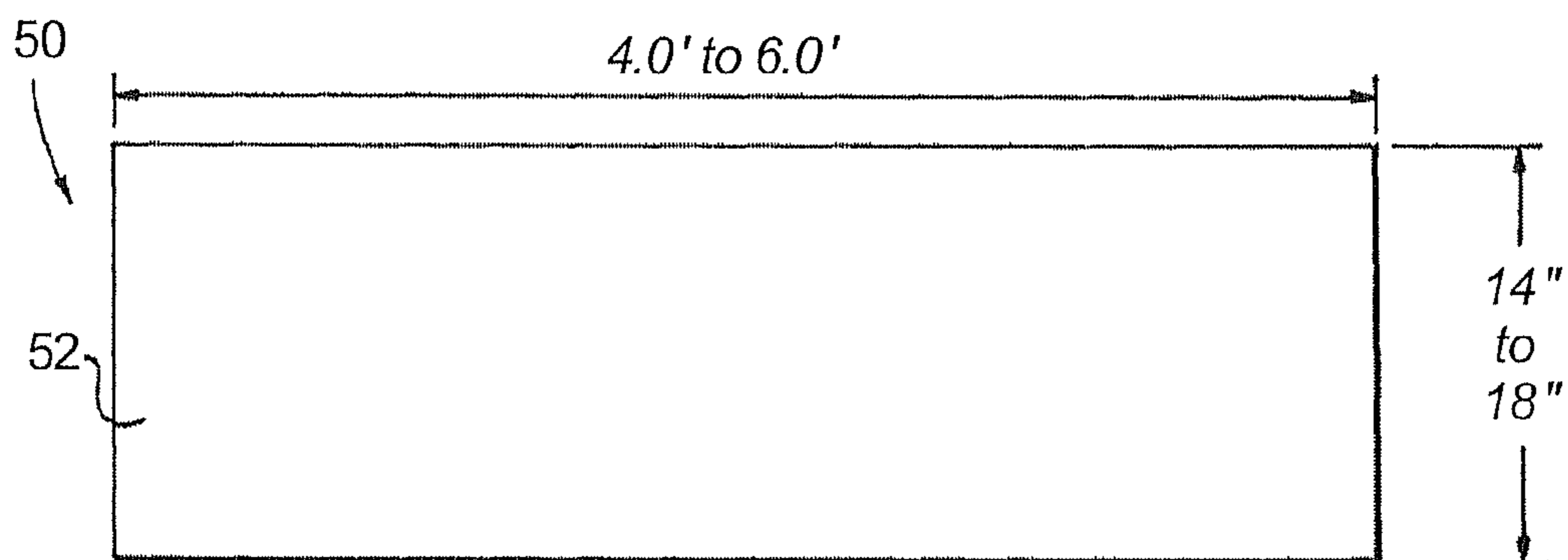


Fig. 12

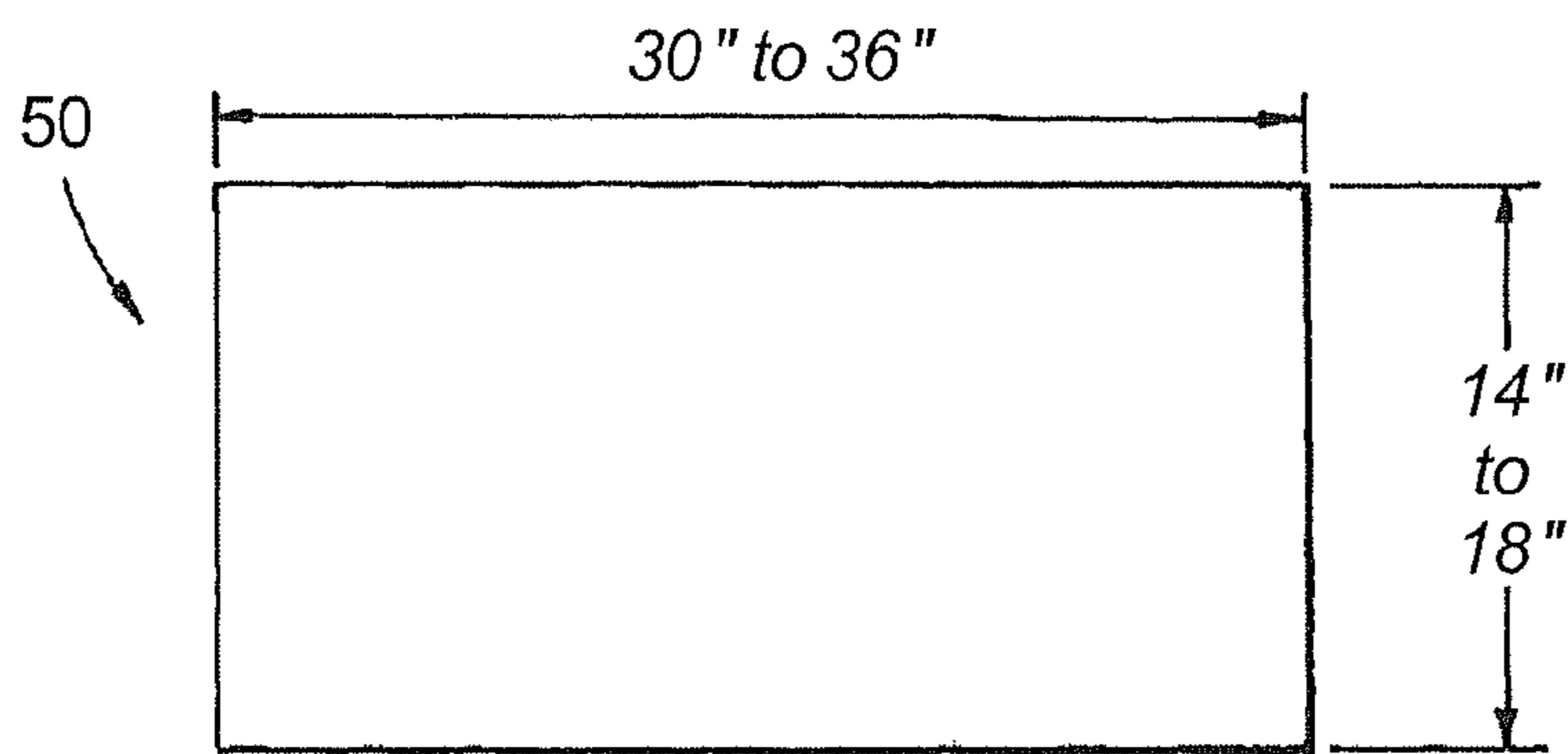


Fig. 13

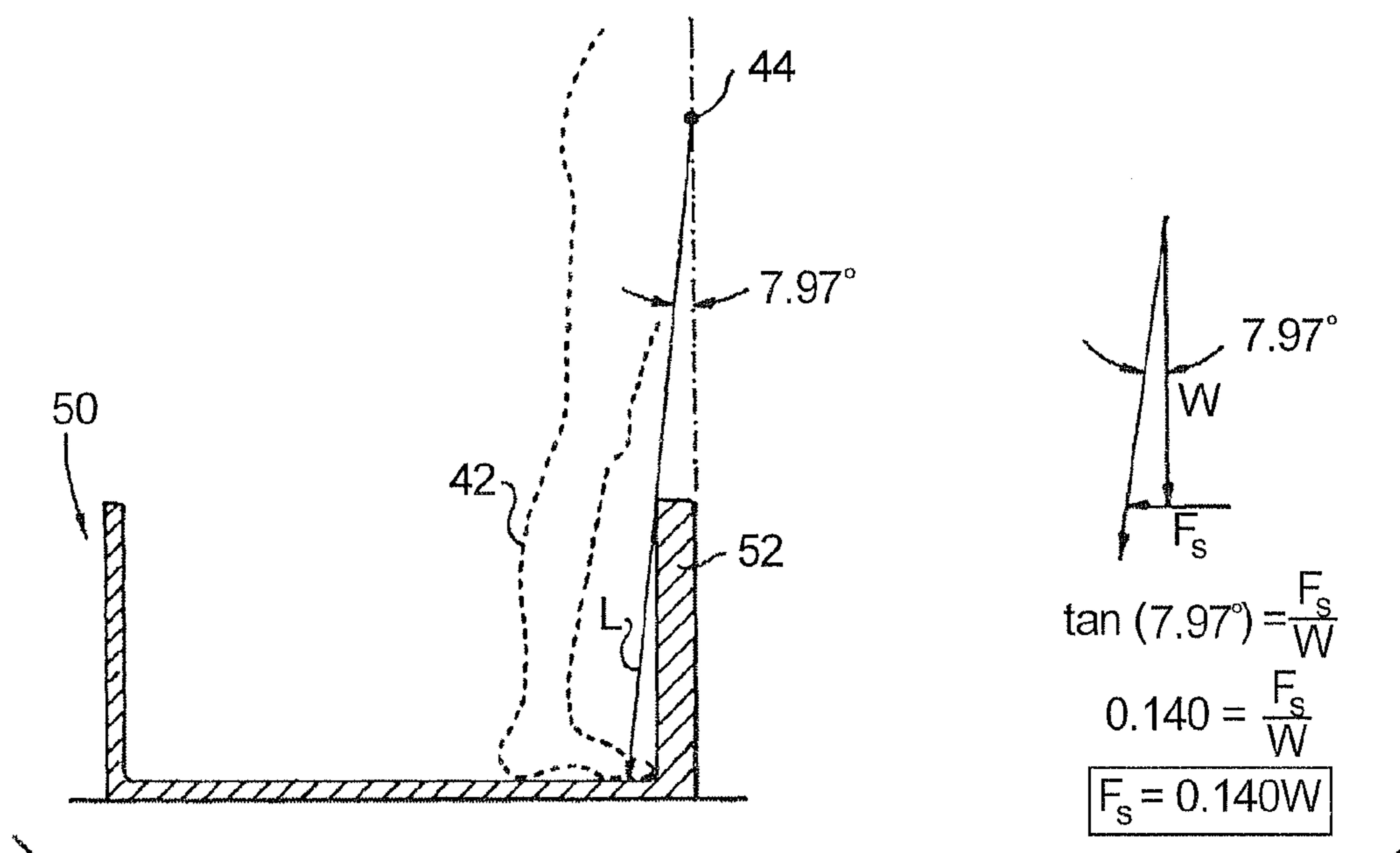


Fig. 14

Fig. 15

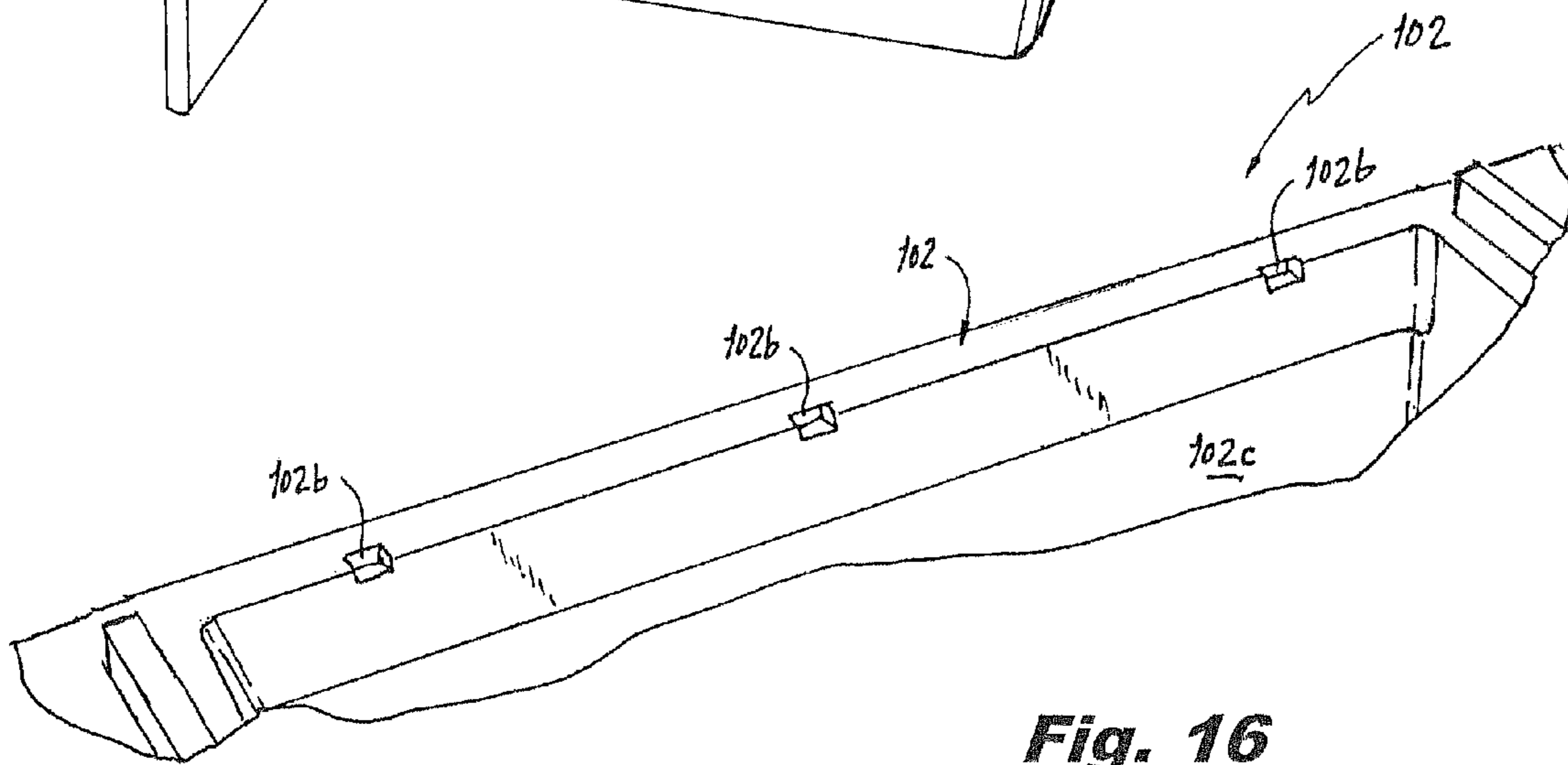
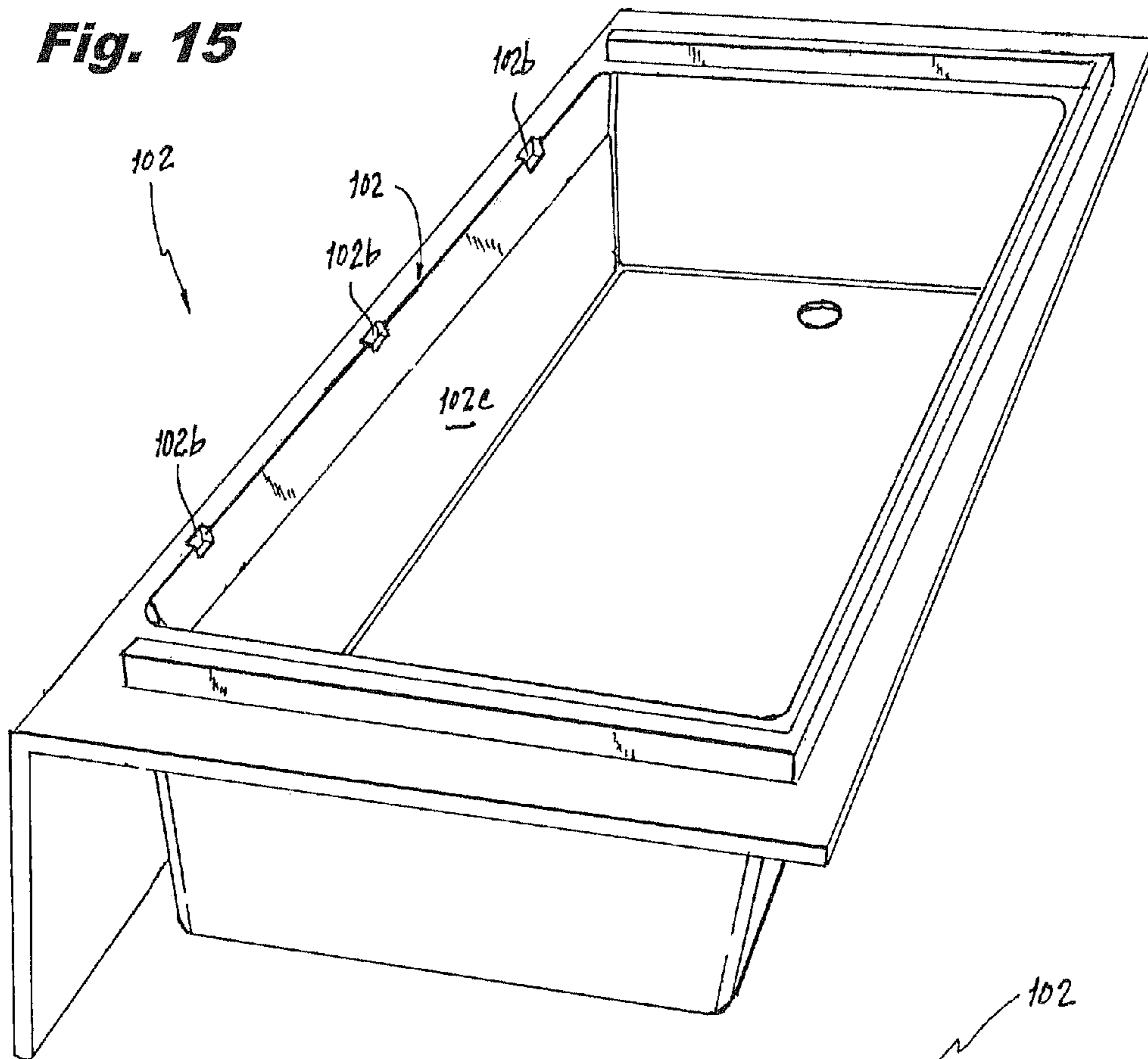


Fig. 16

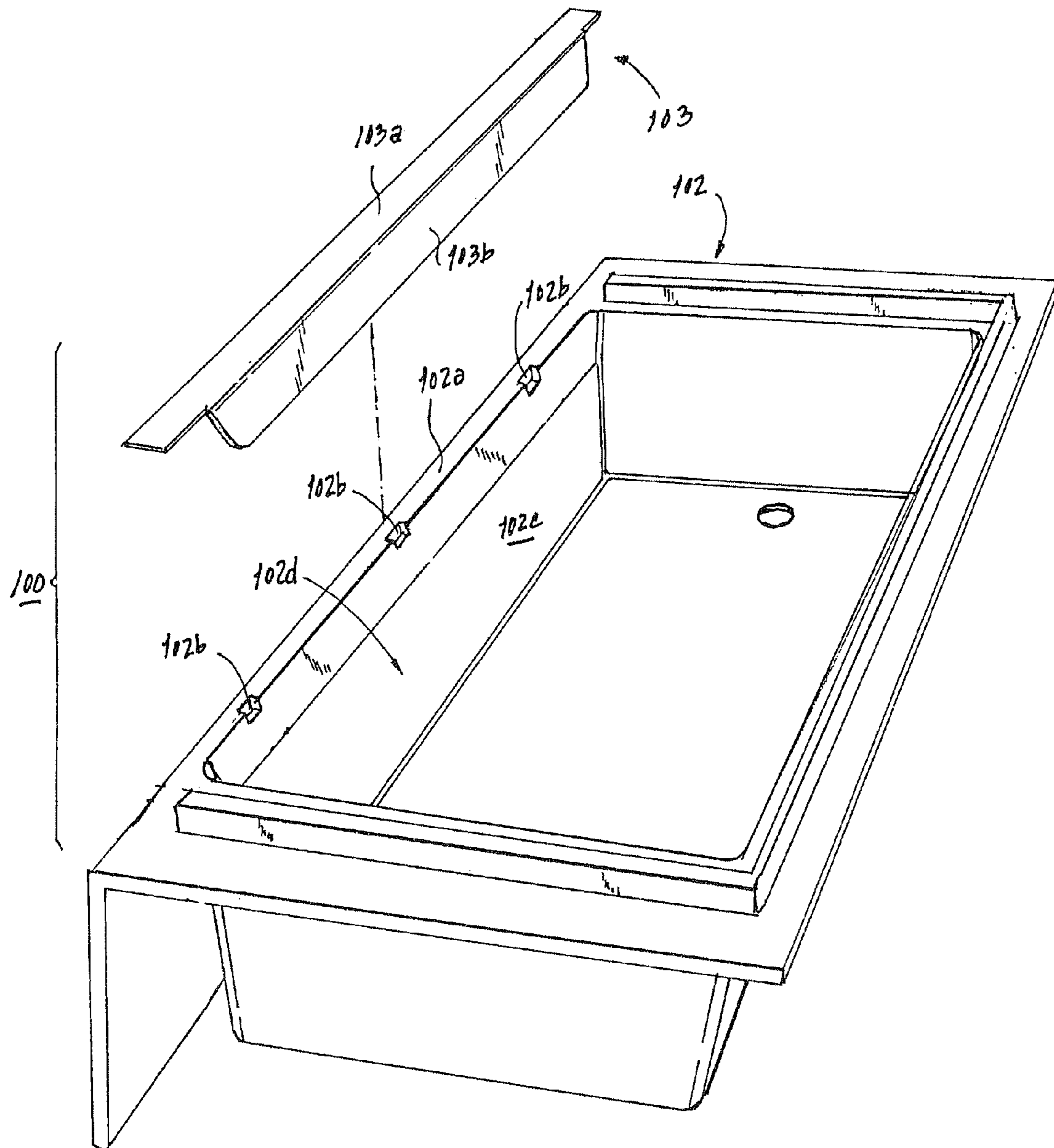


Fig. 17

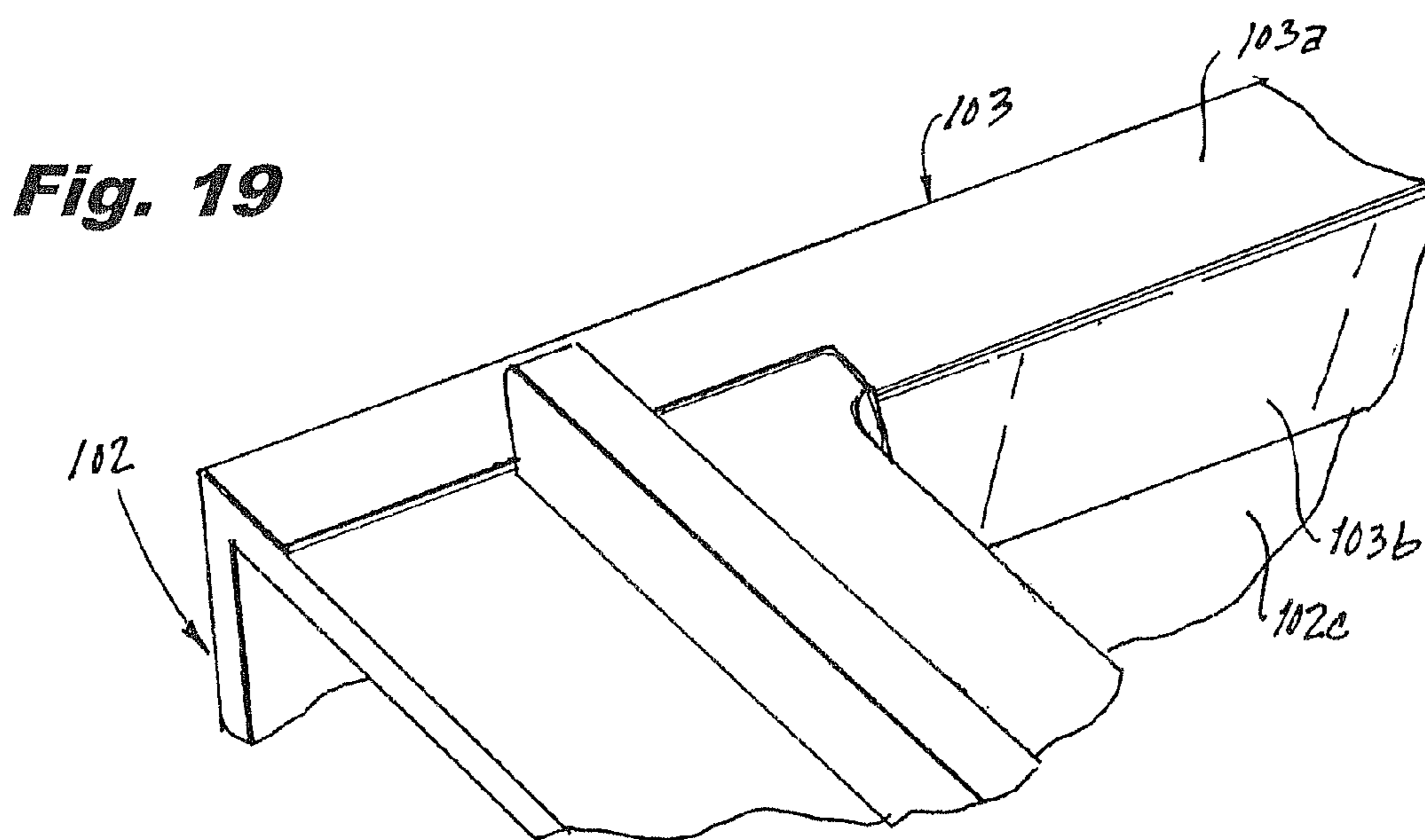
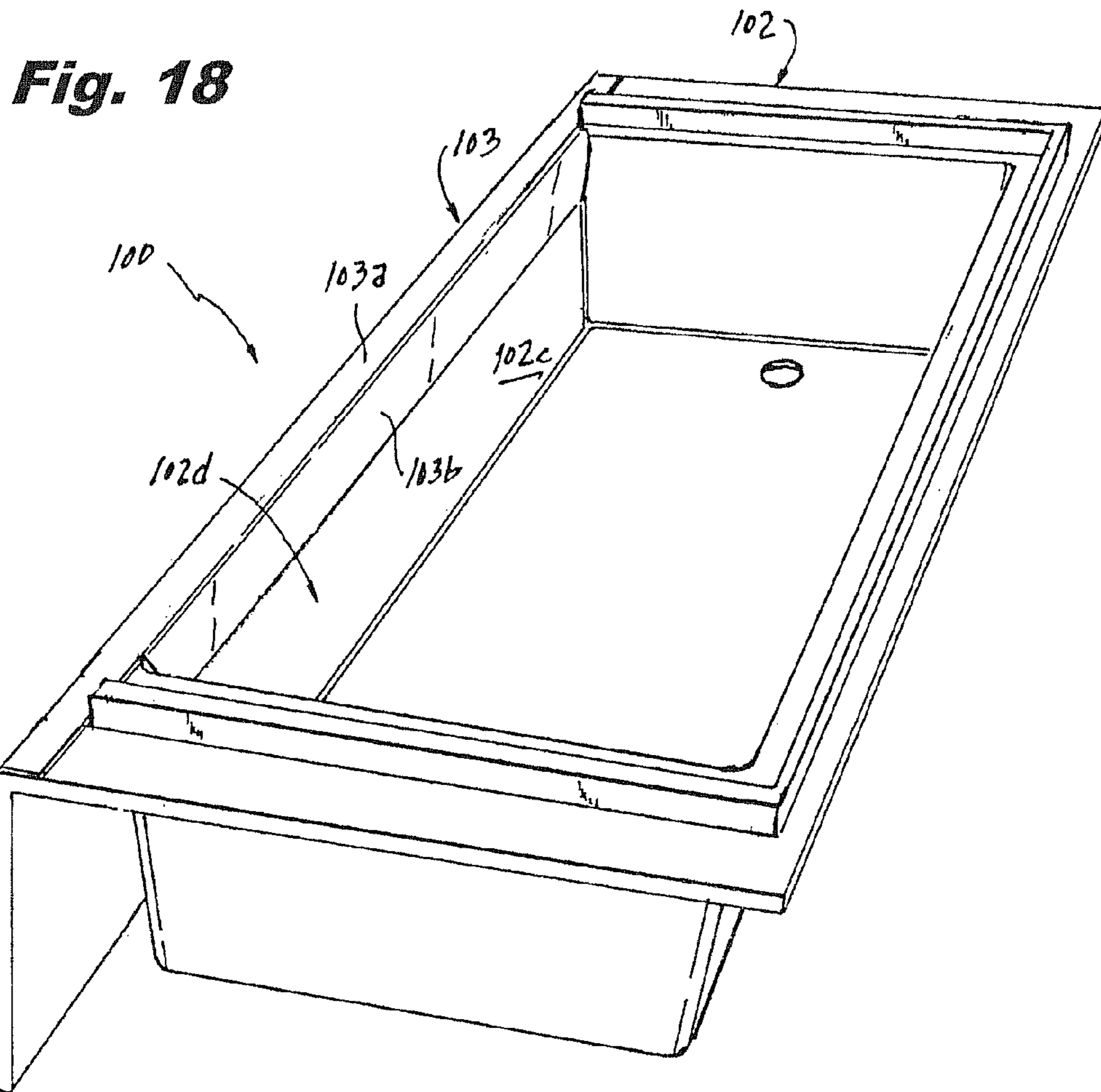
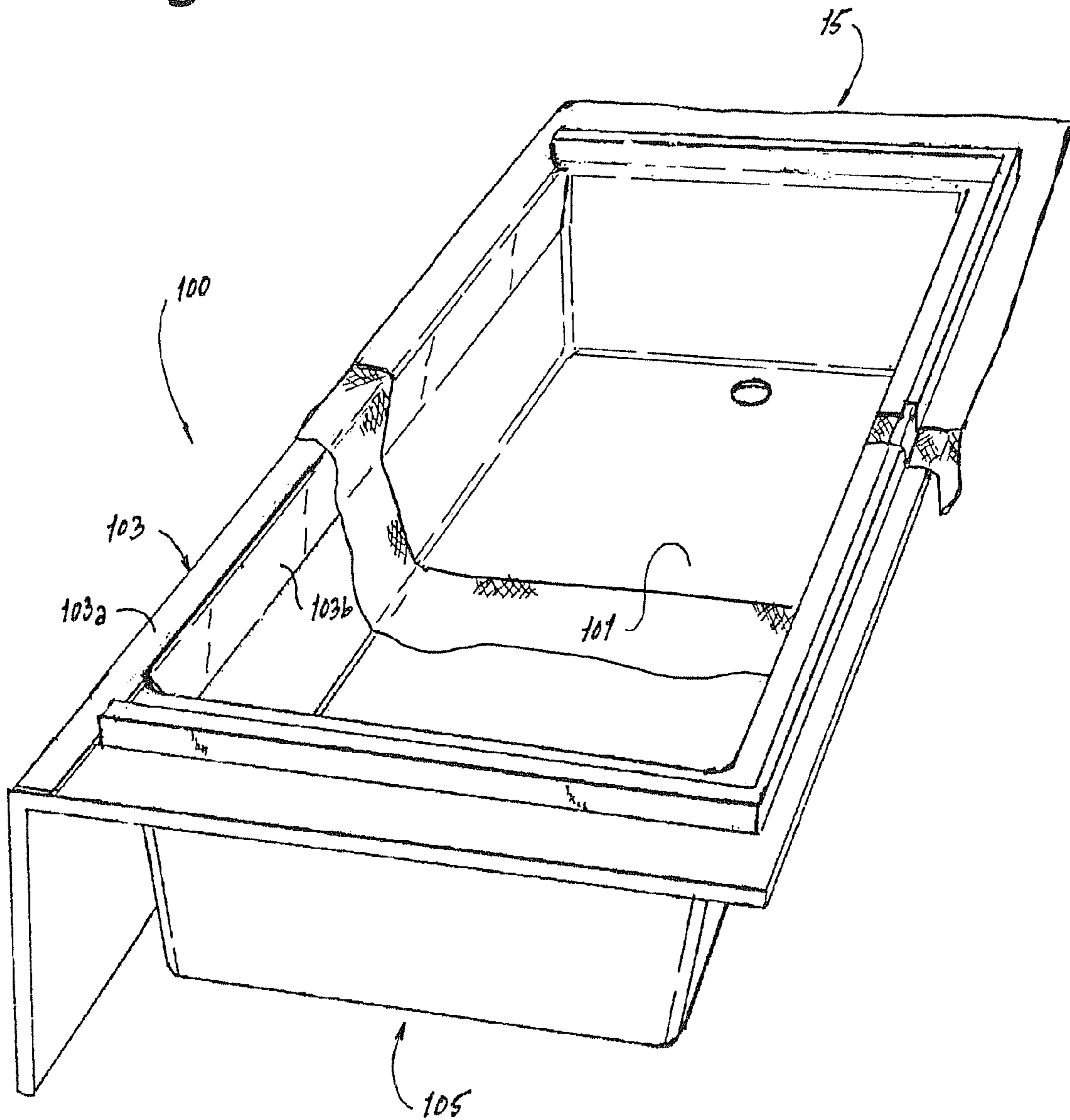


Fig. 20



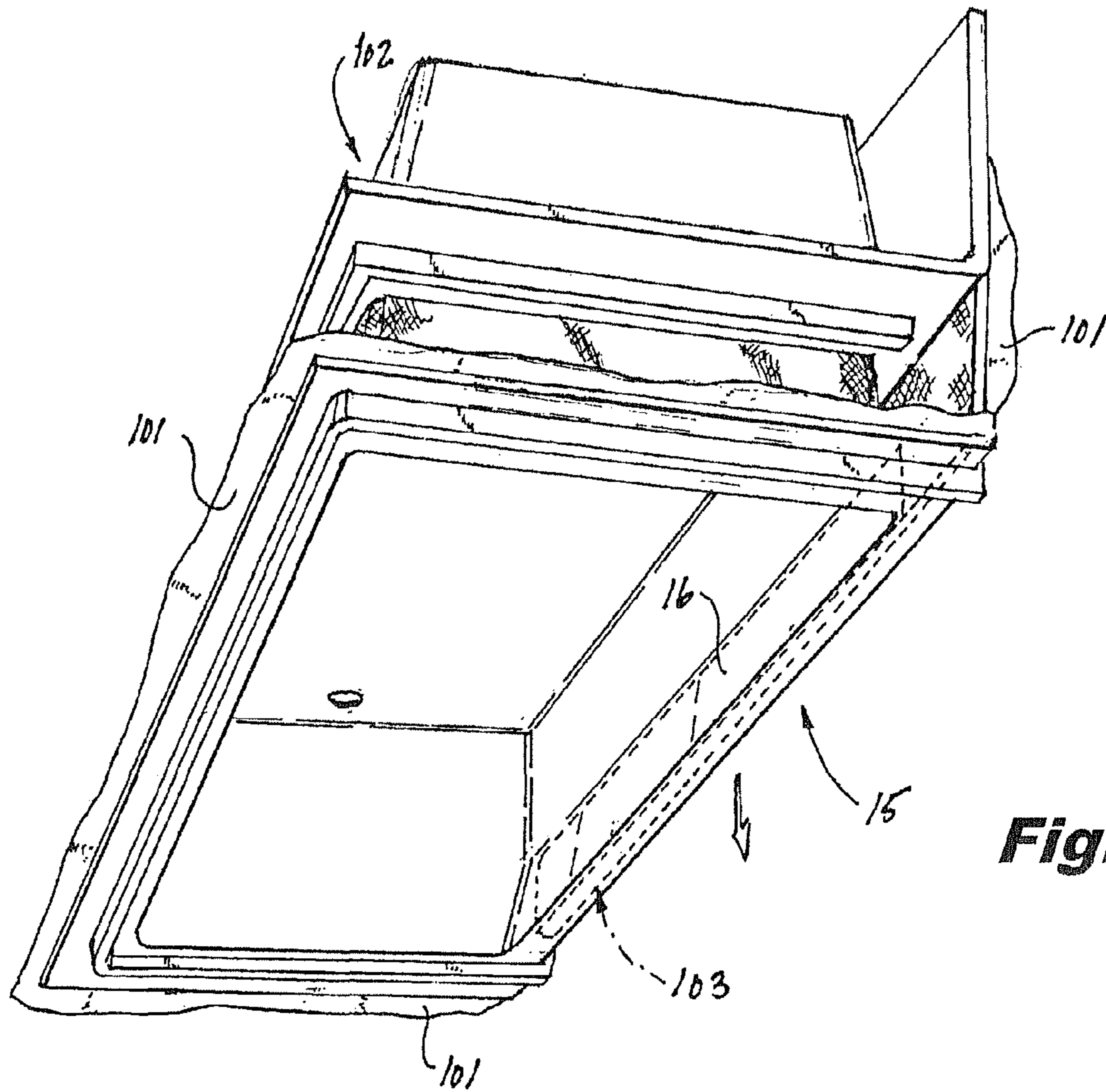


Fig. 21

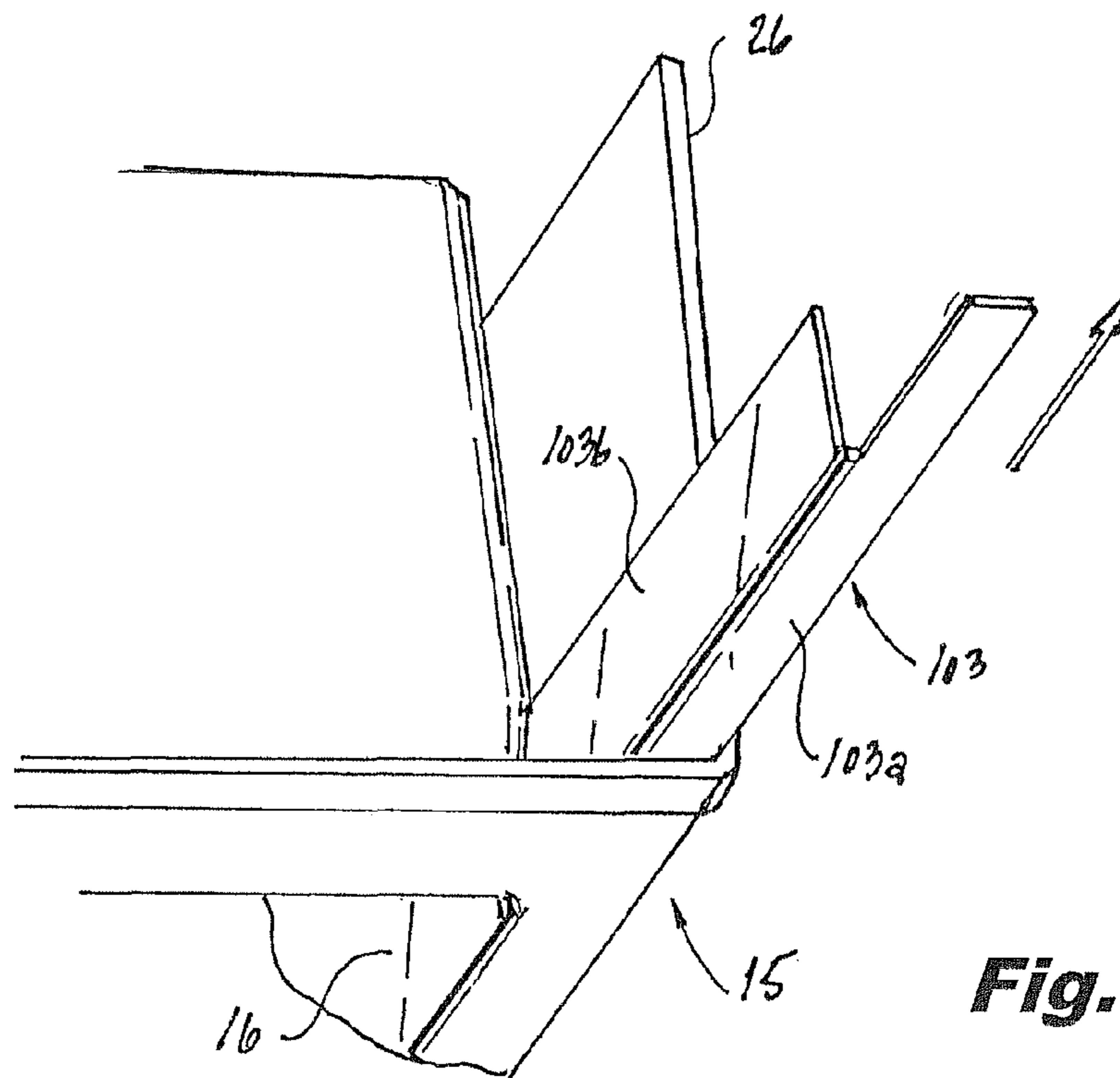


Fig. 22

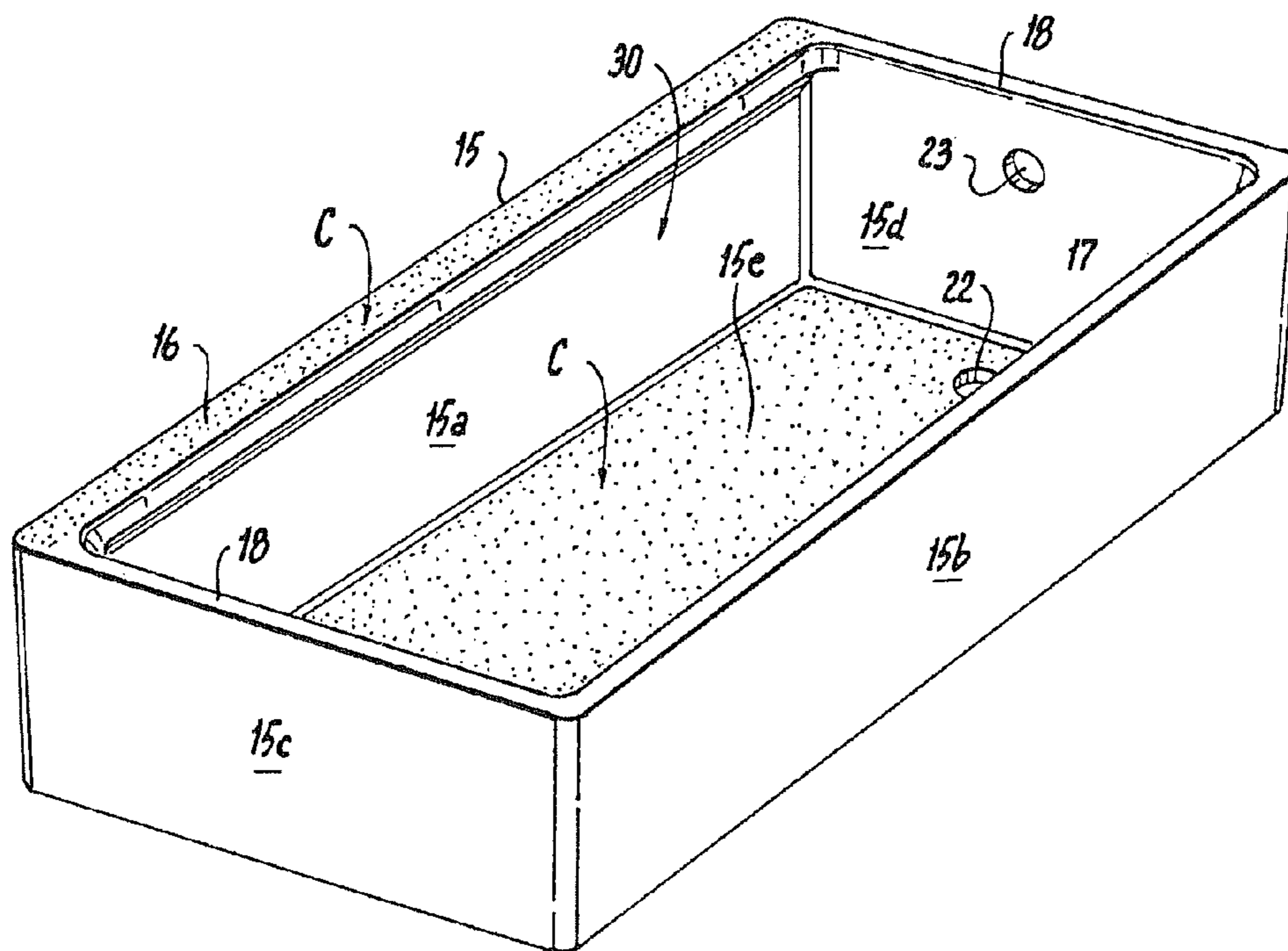


Fig. 23

**BATHTUB FITTING STANDARD EXTERNAL
SPACE WHILE AFFORDING SAFE EGRESS
AND LARGER FLOOR AREA WITH
ENCLOSED VOLUME**

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 15/201,448 filed Jul. 2, 2016 (“the ’448 application”). The ’448 application is a continuation in part of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/724,380 filed May 28, 2015 (“the ’380 application”). The ’380 application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/718,662, filed May 21, 2015 (“the ’662 application”), which ’662 application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/688,413 filed Apr. 16, 2015, (“the —413 application”). The ’413 application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 29/521,732, filed Mar. 26, 2015, now U.S. Design Pat. No. D737,416 S, dated Aug. 25, 2016. The ’448, ’380, ’662, ’413 and ’732 applications are incorporated by reference herein, and Applicants claim priority in part under 35 USC §120 therefrom. This application also claims the benefit of provisional patent application No. 62/111,453 filed Feb. 3, 2015 (“the ’453 application”) under 35 USC §119(e). The ’453 application is incorporated by reference herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to providing safe egress from wet bathtub floors and to maximizing internal bathtub/shower stall space within predetermined confines of typical residential bathroom space dimensions.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Safety studies indicate over 234,000 bathroom injuries each year, of which 81 percent occurred because of falls in the bathroom. See Bakalar, “Watch Your Step While Washing Up”, New York Times, Aug. 15, 2011, citing CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Nonfatal Bathroom Injuries Among Persons Aged >15 Years, United States, 2008”, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), 60 (22); 729-733, Jun. 10, 2011. Of these injuries, more than one third happen while bathing or showering. The Center for Disease Controls (CDC) estimates that 9.8 percent of all bathroom injuries specifically occur when getting out of a bathtub, which equals at least 22,932 injuries.

Applicants believe that injuries while getting out of a bathtub occur because of the wide straddling of the bather’s legs when exiting a bathtub. The horizontal component force F_h that arises from this prior art arrangement is $0.306 W$ or almost 31% of the weight of the person. This horizontal component must be resisted by the frictional force between the ball of the anchor foot and the tub (or a tub mat). Several items affect the local coefficient of friction between foot and tub, or foot and mat and mat to tub. Water, and especially soapy water, is a good lubricant and dramatically reduces the coefficient of friction. If the widely straddled anchor foot slips, the bather’s weight is subject to horizontal sideways force and prone to dangerous falls while attempting to exit the bathtub.

The American Occupational Therapy Association (AOTA), provides recommendations that stair treads and other household items have contrasting colors, to enhance the depth perception of persons with or without impaired

vision who are walking in a home environment. AOTA notes in “*Maintaining Quality of Life With Low Vision*”, in “Tips for Living”, 2003, that the visually impaired person’s environment should be altered to help the person identify everyday items so that they “stand out” i.e. “provide a contrast” by marking them with bright colors so that they can be seen.

In “Low Vision FAQ” of AOTA, 2016, it is noted that visibility of objects can be “improved by increasing contrast between the foreground and the background. Optimal colors are black and white, but it is also useful to use opposite colors on the color wheel. Examples of commercially available objects include high-contrast tape for edges of stairs or cabinets, signature or writing guides, measuring cups and so forth.”

The organization known as Rebuilding Together of Greater Milwaukee, in “*Safe at Home, Suggestions for Homeowner*” notes to “Apply color contrast or texture change at top and bottom stair edges”.

In Dhital et al, “*Vision loss and falls: a review*” in Eye, (2010) 24, 1437-1446, 7 May 2010, it is noted that vision loss occurs in the elderly who are most vulnerable to household falls and that lack of depth perception is a cause of falls. Dhital et al also notes that the Washington DC Metro underground railway has added visual contrast to help delineate surfaces and drop-offs on Metro subway trains and stations, (citing Freeman P B, “*Steady as she goes*”, Editorial perspective, J. Optometry 2009, 80:161-162).

In addition to the aforementioned safety issues, when viewed in cross-section from an end, conventional prior art bathtubs have limited interior bathing space by virtue of the fact that the upper apron deck provided for sliding glass doors is usually three or more inches in top width, which narrows considerably the interior bathing or showering space or volume within the conventional bathtub. Additionally, for symmetry purposes, a similar opposite wall abutting top edge is also typically three or more inches in top width, thereby further limiting the space or volume within the bathtub. While bathtubs are generally four to six feet in length, typical residential bathrooms generally have a limited rectangular footprint area of 60 inches by 30 or 32 inches within which to locate a bathtub and shower installation. So losing 1, 2, 3 or 4 inches in width results in a significant reduction in the overall internal space or volume within a typical bathtub.

Among known prior art patents includes U.S. Pat. No. 2,431,475 of Gruen, which discloses the elimination of a front bathtub apron wall and the creation of an apron effect, by providing a front wall having an upper edge wall fanning outward, both inside the tub and outwards from the front of the tub, to prevent water from splashing out of the bathtub.

US Patent Application 2011/0167728 of Alelov discloses an “Expandable Side Enclosure for Bathtubs/Showers”, to provide a solution to prevent arm movement restrictions caused to bathers in bathtubs and/or showers due to the lack of free body and limb movement in baths with standard enclosures. While Alelov provides outwardly extended bay-type windows in the sliding glass doors, which are at standing arm height, to provide more movement of the arms during a shower. However, Alelov does not increase the internal volume of the bathtub itself.

U.S. Pat. No. 1,811,896 of Ross discloses a circular topped truncated conical water basin/bowl/tub with an inwardly inverted anti-splash lip/flange. However, Ross cannot be installed in a typical rectangular bathtub footprint in a residential bathroom.

U.S. Design Pat. No. D619,685 of Hoernig discloses a shower and tub with a “flip up out of the way” apron deck,

to expand the interior space of the bathtub. However, Hoernig requires moving parts and hinges, which are complicated and detrimental in a high humidity bathtub environment.

U.S. Design Pat. Des. No. 335,701 of Zaccui discloses a bathtub which increases interior space by having bulging outwardly extending side walls. However, the bulging sides of Zaccui '701 prevents its installation within a standard bathtub area.

U.S. Pat. No. 7,490,371 B2 of Torres describes a shower receptor base pan formed from a one piece mold, but where the sheet molding compound (SMC) is placed in a two piece mold, and formed and cured.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,303,519 of Mustee describes using a two piece mold to form bathroom shower walls with undercuts to form side wall mounting groove recesses.

These known prior art devices do not maximize internal bathtub/shower stall space within the predetermined confines of typical residential bathroom space dimensions. The use of a small depth apron deck, such as a thin front bathtub wall with straight edges, or optionally with an inwardly extending only cantilevered top apron edge in the present invention for an expanded space bathtub, where the rear wall has no apron edge, would be discouraged, if not clearly taught away from the prior art patents.

Therefore, the use of a bathtub with both a narrow apron deck, such as an inwardly extending apron deck of about 2-3 inches in depth, on a front wall having a top width of about one inch to about two and one half inches in width, together with an expanded footprint and volume for the bathtub, as in Applicants' present invention, in conjunction with the spatial confines of a rectangular bathtub installation area of a residential bathroom, is not only not suggested, but would be discouraged or taught away by the designs known from the conventional arts.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a bathtub which provides safe egress for the bather.

It is also an object of the present invention to minimize falls from bathtubs by providing a structural front wall which minimizes wide straddling of the bathtub front wall by a bather exiting from the wet bathtub.

Another object is to provide a bathtub that fits within standard tub dimensions but has a larger internal floor area and larger volume within. Most bathtubs are used for taking showers but are dimensioned for tub use. The inventive bathtub better accommodates its shower use while still affording the choice of use as a soaking tub. The larger interior floor area of the bathtub simulates the feel of a larger shower by being less confining.

In a preferred embodiment the apron deck is cantilevered from the front vertical surface of the front wall inward and then rejoins the thin front wall at near the top of the rear vertical surface of the front wall, thereby realizing a tub that does not suffer a reduction in the interior floor space by the front deck width. The floor area covered by a projection of the front deck is usable space for visual appearance, as well as actual space for feet while standing and taking a shower. In this preferred embodiment, the inwardly cantilevered apron deck has an undercut, which preferably requires the use of a secondary mold of a two piece mold for forming.

In a non-preferred optional embodiment, the front deck width still is maintained to accommodate sliding door tracks thereon, however, to support sliding glass doors. The side decks and back deck are just the thickness of the tub

material. In this alternate embodiment, the front deck is maintained with a width of up to a maximum of 3.5 inches, or preferably between one inch and two and one half inches, according to a width required to accommodate sliding door tracks. In one embodiment the apron deck is on top of a wall having the same width, except for an increase of one quarter inch on the bottom.

In a further alternate embodiment, it is also an object of the present invention to provide the bathtub with contrasting colors on selected surfaces of the bathtub, to enhance depth perception of a bather entering or exiting a bathtub with at least a wet floor, or a volume of water therein.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The substantially vertical walls and thinness of the front wall of the bathtub of the present invention minimize injuries from falls by providing safe egress from the bathtub, by virtue of the fact that the user has a very small straddling angle measured by the angle of the anchor foot planted in the bathtub, as compared to an imaginary vertical line, when lifting the leading foot over the edge of the bathtub.

As a result, in a preferred embodiment with a cantilevered front apron deck, only a small percentage, such as ten percent, of the bather's weight, is subject to slippery horizontal sliding forces. In another embodiment with an apron deck on top of a front wall with straight surfaces, another small percentage, such as fourteen percent, of the bather's weight is subject to slippery, horizontal sliding forces. This compares to a much larger percentage of weight, such as thirty percent, of the weight of a bather straddling the front wall of the bathtub when the anchor foot planted in the bathtub is far away from the front wall, resulting in a much larger straddling angle, causing substantial horizontal sliding forces of the bather's feet on the slippery bathtub floor, and/or slippery floor outside the bathtub.

The safety egress bathtub encompasses a method of providing and using a safe egress bathtub including the steps of:

- a) providing the bathtub with substantially vertical back and front walls, first and second end walls, and a bottom wall, all of these walls being of rigid material, wherein the entry and egress of a bather user is accomplished by stepping over the front wall;
- b) providing the front wall with a thin or cantilevered top horizontal apron deck extending from an outer surface of the front wall toward the back wall, wherein the top horizontal apron deck has sufficient width to support sliding shower wall tracks thereon;
- c) the bottom floor wall extends to a rear, vertical surface of the front wall with the top apron deck adjacent the rear, vertical surface of the front wall;
- d) the user places a first leg on the bottom wall of the bathtub adjacent the vertical front wall of the bathtub, the foot of the leg being generally pointed toward the front wall; and
- e) the user places a second leg over the front wall for stepping out of the bathtub, wherein the first leg makes with the vertical front wall an angle sufficiently small so as to reduce a horizontal component of force on the foot of the user's first leg, for reducing the incidence of slippage on a wet surface of the bathtub bottom floor.

Additionally, the bathtub of the present invention has with a limited rectangular footprint and an optimized floor space, including:

- a substantially planar base with a length and width that define the limited rectangular footprint;

5

a front wall, a back wall, a first side wall and a second side wall integral with and extending substantially vertically upwards from the substantially planar base;

wherein each of the front, back, first side wall and second side wall have minimal wall thicknesses to define the optimized floor space, and

wherein the front wall has a substantially planar cantilevered upper apron deck that extends inwardly from an outer substantially vertical front wall surface for a fixed amount to an inner substantially vertical rear wall surface in a substantially parallel relation to the substantially planar base.

The bathtub's front wall is arranged in opposing relation to the back wall and the first side wall is arranged in opposing relation to the second side wall such that all of the walls are integrally joined to define the inner bathtub volume therebetween.

The bathtub's minimal wall thickness is a minimum thickness to which the walls can be manufactured and maintain structural integrity, wherein the minimal thickness to which the wall can be manufactured is dependent on a material composition of the walls.

The bathtub's substantially planar upper apron deck extends inwardly between and integrally connected to upper portions of the first side wall and the second side wall, in a substantially parallel relation to substantially planar base.

While dimensions may vary, preferably the limited rectangular footprint of the base of the bathtub is approximately 1419 square inches.

The bathtub has a distance between an inner surface of the front and back walls and a distance between an inner surface of the first and second side walls, measured at an upper surface of the substantially planar base and a lower inner surface of the substantially planar upper apron deck, respectively, and a minimal distance between the upper surface of the substantially planar base and the substantially planar upper apron deck, define an inner air volume of the bathtub.

While dimensions may vary, preferably the interior air volume is approximately 20,845 cubic inches.

Preferably the bathtub's thickness of the substantially planar upper apron deck is less than or equal to the thickness of the front wall, and wherein the thickness of the substantially planar upper apron deck is a minimum thickness to which the upper apron deck can be manufactured and maintain structural integrity.

One wall of the first side wall and the second side wall extends vertically at an angle that is greater than 90° between a plane of the base and a plane of the one of the first side wall and the second side wall.

Preferably, the inner corners formed by vertical ends of the first and second side walls of the bathtub, with vertical ends of the front and back walls, are substantially rounded, but having an arc of about one half inch.

Also preferably, the inner corners between lower ends of the first and second side walls and the front and back walls and, an inner surface of the substantially planar base are substantially rounded, but having an arc of about one half inch.

The bathtub's one or more first and second side walls extend inwardly from an outer substantially vertical wall surface of the one or more first and second side walls for a fixed amount, in a substantially parallel relation to the substantially planar base.

Also preferably, when the apron deck is cantilevered, the bathtub's front wall and rear wall each have a thickness of about one inch. When the apron deck is not cantilevered and extends downward in front and rear surface walls to the

6

planar base, the thickness is preferably about two and a half inches, although it can be reduced to about one inch in thickness.

Preferably, the bathtub's front wall and rear wall are tapered, with a top thickness of about one inch and with a bottom thickness of about one and one quarter inch in thickness.

The bathtub also may optionally have hollow interiors, wherein the front wall is hollow, with an outer front wall of about one quarter inch in thickness and an inner front wall of about one quarter inch in thickness, further with a hollow air space therebetween.

The bathtub's rear wall may also optionally have a front rear wall of about one quarter inch in thickness, and a hollow air space of about three quarter inches extending behind the front rear wall up to the surface of the bathroom wall, to accommodate tile and tile grout therebetween.

The cantilevered slanted inward ledge of the apron deck is preferably made of a separate secondary mold, which is attached to the main primary mold for the body of the bathtub. Then the acrylic or other malleable molding material is poured over the two joined molds and the main primary tub mold is inverted, so that the assembled acrylic bathtub will slide downward out of the main primary tub mold. The smaller secondary inward ledge mold is therefore encased within the portion of the tub corresponding to the inwardly extending cantilevered ledge. In the completed acrylic tub, the encased secondary mold piece is slid out laterally from an open end of the tub, within the actual integrally formed cantilevered inward ledge portion of the bathtub. While the bathtub is preferably made with acrylic, it can be made from any malleable material which conforms to complex curves of an analog mold used to form the bathtub.

In the alternate embodiment of this invention, the front of the bathtub is increased in thickness and the cantilevered top apron is not used, so that in that situation, a one piece mold can be used for the assembled bathtub.

In a further alternate embodiment the hollow, substantially rectangular safe egress bathtub has substantially vertical front, rear and side walls being marked with a cover material provided in a first predetermined color. At least a top surface of the apron deck and the bottom floor base are provided in a second predetermined contrasting color contrasting visually to the first predetermined color. The first and second contrasting colors provide a vivid color differentiation enabling a bather to visually ascertain a predetermined height of the upper inwardly extending apron deck above the lower floor base of the safe egress bathtub when the bather is mounting into or out of the bathtub.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention can best be understood in connection with the accompanying drawings. It is noted that the invention is not limited to the precise embodiments shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a bathroom enclosing a prior art bathtub;

FIG. 1A is a cross-sectional view of a prior art bathtub with a limited space interior;

FIG. 2 is a perspective detail in partial cross-section of a front corner of the prior art tub showing the front deck width;

FIG. 3 is perspective view of a portion of a bathroom enclosing the bathtub of this invention;

7

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the bathtub of this invention;

FIG. 5 is an end view crosssection showing the profile of the cantilevered front deck;

FIG. 5A is an end view crosssection of an alternate embodiment, showing the profile of the cantilevered front deck;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged cross-section detail of the cantilevered front deck;

FIG. 7 is a side cross-section view of the bathtub of this invention;

FIG. 8 is an end view profile of a prior art tub with rounded edges at bottom. An outline of the anchor leg of a person in unsupported egress is shown at a particular instant. Also shown is a vector force diagram at the same instant;

FIG. 9 is an end view profile of the tub of this invention with an outline of the anchor leg of a person in unsupported egress at a comparable instant to that shown in FIG. 8. Also shown is a vector force diagram at the same instant.

FIG. 10 is a top plan view of an alternate embodiment bathtub of this invention with a thicker front panel (without top cantilever) as shown;

FIG. 11 is a side crosssection view of the alternate embodiment of FIG. 10;

FIG. 12 is a side exterior elevation view of the alternate embodiment;

FIG. 13 is an end exterior elevation view of the alternate embodiment;

FIG. 14 is an end view profile of the alternate embodiment tub with an outline of the anchor leg of a person in unsupported egress at an instant comparable to that shown in FIGS. 8 and 9, wherein a vector force diagram at the same instant is also shown;

FIG. 15 is a perspective view of the primary mold piece of a two piece mold used to form that bathtub of the present invention with a cantilevered, inwardly extending apron deck with an undercut;

FIG. 16 is a close up view of a top portion of the front wall of the primary mold piece of FIG. 15, showing a mounting ledge with holes for temporarily attaching a secondary mold piece to the primary mold piece, for making the cantilevered, inwardly extending apron deck of the bathtub, and showing in partial cutaway the long edge of the secondary mold piece, showing the holes;

FIG. 17 is an exploded perspective view of the secondary mold piece used to form the cantilevered, inwardly extending apron deck, and wherein the secondary mold piece is shown being installed over the mounting ledge of the primary mold piece for the bathtub;

FIG. 18 is a perspective view of the secondary mold piece for the inward ledge having been installed over the primary mold piece for making the bathtub;

FIG. 19 is a close up perspective detail view of a portion of the secondary mold piece having been installed over the primary mold piece for making the bathtub;

FIG. 20 is a diagrammatic perspective partial cross-sectional view of a portion of the pourable acrylic material having been poured over a fiberglass sheet laid over a portion of the assembled primary and secondary mold pieces of the two piece mold, used to form the bathtub, with the acrylic material shown sectioned within one portion of one half of the mold, so it can be appreciated how the poured acrylic material conforms to the surfaces of the mold;

FIG. 21 is an inverted side perspective view of the downward release of the assembled acrylic bathtub with the cantilevered, inwardly extending apron deck, down from the inverted primary mold piece, showing the now formed

8

acrylic bathtub being dropping out partially therefrom, and wherein the secondary mold piece is embedded under the newly formed acrylic cantilevered apron deck;

FIG. 22 is an inverted close-up perspective detail view of a portion of the assembled bathtub, having been dropped by gravity from the inverted primary mold piece, with an arrow indicating the lateral sideways pull out directional movement of the removal of the secondary mold piece from beneath the assembled, inwardly cantilevered apron deck portion of the assembled acrylic bathtub; and,

FIG. 23 is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of the bathtub of this invention; where contrasting colors are provided on selected surfaces of the bathtub, to enhance depth perception of a bather entering or exiting a bathtub with at least a wet floor, or a volume of water therein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As shown in Prior Art drawing FIGS. 1 and 2, the prior art tub 2 in bathroom 1 as shown in FIG. 1 is meant to represent any commonly available design. Front deck 3, back deck 4 and side decks 5 are shown. FIG. 2 is a close-up showing the typical wide dimension 8 of front deck 3 as well as the narrower side decks 5 dimension 7.

FIGS. 3-9 pertain to one embodiment of the bathtub of this invention. The length of the bathtub can be from four to six feet, the height which could be from fourteen to eighteen inches, and the width which could be from thirty to thirty-six inches. FIG. 3 shows tub 15 in bathroom 10 which is of the same dimensions as bathroom 1 in FIG. 1, which is typically five feet wide (60 inches), thirty inches in front to back depth, and about fourteen inches in height. FIG. 4 shows tub 15 in a perspective view with back deck 17 in the forefront and front deck 16 at the far side. It is noted that side decks 18 as well as back deck 17 have wall widths that are equivalent to the thickness or width of the material comprising the side walls, the back wall and the front wall below the front deck. The crosssectional views of FIGS. 5, 5A and 6 show the cantilevered shape of front deck 16 in detail, highlighting that the front deck width does not encumber the interior width of the tub floor. It is further noted that the width dimension 19 is the same as dimension 8 in prior art FIG. 2. FIG. 7 is a length wise crosssection showing sloping backrest 20 and slight drain slope 21, which is preferred. In these FIGS. 3-9, large sections are shown as being solid material just for interior dimensional clarity, however they may in fact have enclosed air spaces. This would be especially true of the large wedge shape under back rest 20 and the cantilevered front deck as in FIG. 6; it would depend on the material used and method of construction.

An expanded space bathtub 15 fits in standard tub dimensions of bathroom 10 having footprint floor area 10a and vertically extending bathroom wall surfaces 10b, 10c and 10d, and has a larger internal floor area 15e of bottom base wall 15f, and larger air volume 30 within. The bathtub 15 includes thin walls, including four vertically extending walls, including front wall 15a, rear wall 15b, left side wall 15c with sloping backrest 20 adjacent thereto and separated from left side wall 15c by hollow interior area 21a', and right side wall 15d having trip lever hole 23. Vertical walls 15a, 15b, 15c and 15d extend vertically upward from rectangular bottom base wall 15f having an exterior footprint to fit within the pre-determined rectangular bathtub insertion floor footprint area 10a of bathroom 10. Bottom base wall 15f has an interior footprint 15e, which, with the inside surfaces of

vertically extending walls **15a**, **15b**, **15c** and sloping backrest wall **20** of left side wall **15c**, define the enlarged air volume **30** extending therebetween.

The thickness of the vertical walls **15a**, **15b**, **15c**, **15d** and sloping side backrest **20** is preferably one inch in thickness near the top, up to about one and one quarter inches on the bottom, to provide a slightly sloped surface for easy removal of the tub from a mold. The one inch and one and one quarter inch dimensions need not be solid, so that a wall (not shown) having a thickness of one quarter inch on each side can have a hollow interior of one half inch. A similar hollow area can be provided at the slightly wider bottom width of one and one quarter inches total, combined with the walls and hollow interior. Moreover, for the rear, wall facing wall **15b**, the wall **15b** can be just one layer of one quarter inch in thickness, with a three quarter inch hollow area behind the one quarter inch wall, up to the bathroom wall surface **25** itself. The one inch thickness at the top **17** of rear wall **15b** is required to accommodate tiles of up to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness and accompanying grout against the bathroom wall surface **25**. As shown in FIG. **5A**, an optional attachment flange **24** can be attached to rear wall **15b** for attachment to bathroom wall surface **25**.

As shown in the cross-sectional view of FIG. **7**, the inside bottom footprint **15e** of bottom base wall **15f** preferably has a slope **21**, sloping downward from the corner **21a** defined by sloping backrest **20** and an adjacent edge of interior footprint **15e** of bottom base wall **15f**, downwards towards water drain hole **22**.

In the cantilevered apron deck embodiment of FIGS. **3-9**, the front apron deck **16**'s width of up to a maximum of 3.5 inches is maintained within normal construction requirements to support the sliding glass door tracks, but without the need for limiting interior bathtub volume with thick walls. The cantilevered apron deck **16** can also have a reduced width of about two and one half inches. The side decks **18** and back deck **17** are limited to the thickness of the tub material. In the embodiment of FIGS. **3-9**, the front apron deck **16** has a width which is maintained to industry standards to support sliding shower wall tracks thereon, but it is cantilevered from the front surface of front wall **15a** inward and then rejoins the thin inner wall of the front wall **15a** where its inwardly preferably curved backwards under-surface wall **16a** meets near the top of the inner surface of front wall **15a** of bathtub **15**, thereby not reducing the interior floor space **15e** or the interior air volume **30** by the front deck **16**'s width. The bathtub **15** therefore maximizes internal bathtub/shower stall space within the predetermined confines of typical residential bathroom bathtub and shower space dimensions.

The bathtub **15** of this invention can be made of steel or plastic resin materials and finished as is common in the industry.

A comparison of the interior floor space and enclosed air volume (to the top edge of all four vertical walls the tub) has been made to compare a prior art tub and a tub of FIGS. **3-9** of this invention of the same external dimensions. A prior art front deck of 4" and a back deck of 3" with side decks of 2" in a 60 inch external length by 30 inch tub of 15" average internal depth was assumed for comparison. The wall thickness of the tub of this invention is assumed to be 1". Both tubs have the angled backrest and straight vertical walls. The increased floor area and air volume in the tub of this invention is due to the 1" wall thickness and decks (on 3 edges) vs. the decks of the prior art tub which reduce the internal dimensions.

The results of the comparison are as follows:

Interior floor area

prior art 1120 sq. in.

this tub 1419 sq. in., a 27% increase.

Interior air volume

prior art 16790 cubic in.

this tub 20845 cubic in., a 24% increase

Additionally, the above calculations were based upon a prior art bathtub with a front deck of 4" and a back deck of 3" with side decks of 2" in a 60 inch external length by 30 inch tub of 15" average internal depth for comparison. However, since most prior art tubs have sloping and bottom rounded sides, the numbers of this estimate represent the minimum percentage increases in interior floor area and interior volume. It is estimated that in comparison with other prior art bathtubs, with increased sloping and bottom rounded sides, the savings can be up to approximately 35% increase in interior floor area and interior air volume.

Bathtub **15** of this invention also offers safety improvement over that of the prior art. Safety studies indicate over 234,000 bathroom injuries each year, of which 81 percent occurred because of falls in the bathroom. Of these injuries, more than one third happen while bathing or showing. The Center for Disease Controls (CDC) estimates that 9.8 percent of all bathroom injuries specifically occur when getting out of a bathtub, which equals at least 22,932 injuries.

FIG. **8** shows a profile of a person **42** exiting a prior art bathtub **40** with rounded walls at the bottom. The "average person" **42** is a composite 50th percentile man or woman with a hip joint to floor dimension L of 35 inches. Although the results of the analysis to follow are somewhat dependent on this selected number, let it be said that a taller person would experience slightly less difference in egress from either a prior art tub or the tub **15** of FIGS. **3-9** of this invention, and vice versa for a shorter person. Note that the rounded side bottom edge forces the anchor foot farther away from the front edge of the tub (toward the middle) to be supported by the flat portion; this is also true of prior art profile shown in FIG. **1A** with the sloping sides.

The instant for the static analysis of FIG. **8** is that corresponding to the hip joint being directly above the front edge of the tub with the ball of the anchor foot carrying the entire weight of the person before the forward foot (not shown) touches the ground. For the purpose of analysis, the anchor leg can be represented by a rigid rod from the hip joint **44** to the ball of the anchor foot. By measuring the angle in FIG. **8**, it is found that this rod makes a 17 degree angle with the vertical as shown in the vector force diagram to the right. The weight of person **42**, W, is shown vertically. The horizontal component force F_s that arises from this arrangement is 0.306 W or almost 31% of the weight of the person. This horizontal component must be resisted by the frictional force between the ball of the anchor foot and the tub (or a tub mat). Several items affect the local coefficient of friction between foot and tub, or foot and mat and mat to tub. Water, and especially soapy water, is a good lubricant and dramatically reduces the coefficient of friction. If the anchor foot slips, the bather is in trouble!

If a similar analysis of Applicants' expanded space tub **15** is performed as depicted in FIG. **9**, the angle of rigid rod and the vertical is only 5.5 degrees because now the anchor foot is so close to the front edge. The horizontal component force F_s that results in this analysis is 0.096 W or only less than 10% of the weight of the person. Thus with the same bather exiting either a prior art tub or a tub **15**, slippage can be avoided in a tub **15** of this invention even if the friction coefficient were $\frac{1}{3}$ of that which minimally prevented a spill

in a conventional tub. Common sense reinforces the numeric example; the tub **15** side walls are substantially vertical; the bather can have the planted leg being substantially vertical and stable, and this requires only lifting the leading leg up and over the thin apron of 3.5 inches or less.

A non-preferred alternate embodiment tub **50** of this invention is the subject of FIGS. **10-14**. This tub is similar to tub **15** of this invention, but uses a front panel of thicker material instead of a top cantilever to provide the top resting surface to receive door tracks (if used).

FIG. **10** is a top view showing a front panel **52** of about 2.5" in thickness. It is noted that the 2.5" thickness can be reduced down from 2.5" in a range of to a top thickness of about one inch. Other dimensions shown in FIGS. **10, 11, 12,** and **13** include the length which could be from four to six feet, the height which could be from fourteen to eighteen inches, and the width which could be from thirty to thirty-six inches. The side cross-section of FIG. **11** reveals that it is identical in shape to that of FIG. **7** for tub **15**.

The side profile of FIG. **14** showing the front panel **52** in cross-section more clearly shows the distinction from tub **15** with its cantilever at the top edge (see FIG. **9**). FIG. **14** is an egress analysis of person **42** exiting the alternate embodiment tub **50** as was performed before for the prior art, and for tub **15** of this invention. Again, dimension L of a rod from hip joint **44** to the ball of the foot is 35". In this case however, the rod makes an angle of 7.97 degrees with the vertical as opposed to 17 degrees for the prior art situation or 5.5 degrees for tub **15**. In tub **50**, person **42**'s foot is forced slightly back (1.5") from the front surface relative to the position in tub **15** due to the thicker front panel **52**. This geometry results in a side force (Fs) of 14% of the person's weight, W. While this is not as safe as the case for tub **15**, this is still less than half the side force of the prior art tub (31% of the person's weight) analysis of FIG. **8**.

FIGS. **15** to **22** show the method of making the bathtub **15** of FIGS. **1-9**, with the inwardly extending apron deck ledge **16**, by using a two-piece mold **100**, so that after the acrylic material **101** is poured into the primary mold piece **102** and set, then the primary mold piece **102** is inverted and the completed bathtub **15** falls easily out of the primary mold piece **102** having hollow tub-shaped portion **105**, shown in FIG. **20**. The two piece mold is necessary because of the undercut of the inwardly cantilevered apron deck **16**.

For example, the cantilevered slanted inward ledge apron deck **16** has to be made of a separate secondary mold piece **103**, which is attached to the bathtub **15** as shown in the drawing FIGS. **17-19**. Then the acrylic material **101** is poured over a fiberglass layer laid over the two mold pieces **102, 103** as in FIG. **20** and then the main tub mold piece **102** is inverted as in FIG. **21**, so that, upon subsequent completion of the mold making of the bathtub **15**, the assembled acrylic bathtub **15** will slide downward out of the primary mold piece **102**. The smaller secondary inward ledge mold **103** for the inwardly, cantilevered apron deck **16** is then encased within the portion of the tub **15** being the inwardly extending ledge apron deck **16**. FIG. **21** also shows excess acrylic material which is trimmed to form the final bathtub **15**.

As shown in drawing FIG. **22**, of the completed white acrylic tub **15**, which is shown inverted after removal as in FIG. **21**, the encased secondary mold piece **103** is slid out laterally, in the direction of the arrow shown, from within and below the actual integrally formed inward ledge cantilevered apron deck portion **16** of the bathtub **15**.

It is further noted that FIG. **22** shows the upside down inverted bathtub **15**, so that the lower right corner of bathtub

15 in FIG. **22** is actually the upper front apron deck **26**, when the completed bathtub **15** is turned right side up.

FIGS. **15** and **16** show that the primary mold piece **102** is an analog mirror image of the walls of the bathtub **15**, without the cantilevered apron deck **16**. A stepped ledge **102a** with cut-out holes **102b** is provided for protruding nibs (not shown), to anchor and steady the secondary mold piece **103** in place therein, for positioning of the molding of the cantilevered apron deck **16** with an undercut.

FIGS. **17-19** show the angled secondary mold piece **103** with substantially horizontal top ledge **103a** and angled undercut slanted surface **103b**, which has a bottom edge, which meets the inside **102c** of the front wall **102d** of the primary mold piece **102**.

FIG. **20** shows the acrylic mold material **101** being poured over the flexible fiberglass sheet covering the assembled two piece mold **102, 103**.

FIG. **21** shows the inverted bathtub **15** being dropped out of the primary mold piece **102**, while the secondary mold piece **103** (shown in phantom) is captured under the cantilevered apron deck **16**, and laterally or otherwise removed as in FIG. **22** in the direction of the arrow.

FIG. **23** shows an alternate embodiment with contrasting color markings on the expanded space bathtub **15**, to conform to falls prevention recommendations of the American Occupational Therapy Association (AOTA), whereby AOTA recommendations provide that stair treads and other household items have contrasting colors, to enhance the depth perception of persons with or without impaired vision who are walking in a home environment. The bathtub **15** in FIG. **23** includes thin walls, including four vertically extending walls, including front wall **15a**, rear wall **15b**, left and right side walls **15c, 15d** separated by a hollow interior volume area **30**. The right side wall **15d** has trip lever hole **23** and the bottom base floor footprint area **15e** has drain hole **22**. Vertical walls **15a, 15b, 15c** and **15d** extend vertically upward from bottom base wall footprint area **15e**. Front wall **15a** has cantilevered inwardly extending apron deck ledge **16**.

In order to attempt to comply with the AOTA recommendations for increasing depth perception on stair treads, the bathtub **15** of the embodiment shown in FIG. **23** of the present invention, includes contrasting colored areas "C" represented by the stippling shown in the areas designated as "C", such as shown on the apron deck **16** and then lower floor area **15e**. Because the apron deck **16** is higher than the bathtub floor area **15e**, the colored areas "C": are separated by the otherwise contrasting lighter color of the vertically extending walls **15a, 15b, 15c** and **15d** of bathtub **15**. Therefore, while any contrasting colors can be used, in one example, a dark Royal Blue color on the top apron deck **16** will contrast with the lighter walls **15a, 15b, 15c** and **15d** of bathtub **15**, above the darker Royal blue color of the floor **15e**. By providing the darker contrasting colors "C" at the top of the tub to be stepped over by a bather, with the lower floor base **15e** of the same contrasting color differentiated by the lighter color of the vertically extending walls **15a, 15b, 15c** and **15d**, the bather will be able to better estimate the distance of the lighter colored vertical walls above the Royal Blue colored floor **15e** and below the Royal Blue colored apron deck **16**.

The stippling of FIG. **23** represents any contrasting color which contrasts with the generally lighter vertically extending walls **15a, 15b, 15c** and **15d** (such as, for example, white, pink, light green or beige colors). If perchance the tub is made of a material of a darker color, such as, for example, Hunter Green, or Black, then the top apron deck **16** and

lower floor **15e** of bathtub **15** would be colored in a light, contrasting color, instead of a dark, contrasting color.

While FIG. **23** shows the darker contrasting colors on the apron deck **16** and the floor **15e**, optionally one or more of the other top surfaces **17** or **18** of the rear wall **15b** or side walls **15c** and **15d** can also be portrayed in the dark or light contrasting color of the apron deck **16** and floor **15e**.

It is further noted that the slanted undersurface of the inwardly extending cantilevered apron deck can assume various configurations. For example, the sloping undercut surface of the apron deck can have variable angles, such as, for example, the undersurface **16a** descending from a shoulder, at a wide angle. Alternatively, the slanted undersurface can be longer and have less of an inwardly extending angle, such as would be formed by acrylic poured over undercut slanted surface **103b** of a secondary mold piece, shown in FIGS. **17-19**. Moreover, the slanted undercut surface can be straight, curved or combinations thereof.

In the foregoing description, certain terms and visual depictions are used to illustrate the preferred embodiment. However, no unnecessary limitations are to be construed by the terms used or illustrations depicted, beyond what is shown in the prior art, since the terms and illustrations are exemplary only, and are not meant to limit the scope of the present invention.

It is further known that other modifications may be made to the present invention, without departing the scope of the invention, as noted in the appended Claims.

We claim:

1. A method of manufacturing a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space and with depth perception enhancing contrasting colors;

said contrasting colors being markings visually emphasizing a height and depth of an inwardly extending apron deck ledge positioned a predetermined height above a floor of the safe egress bathtub with a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space, said method comprising the steps of:

providing a hollow, substantially rectangular safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space with an inwardly, cantilevered substantially horizontal apron deck positioned upon a top of a front wall portion of the safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space;

said safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space having substantially vertical front, rear and side walls extending up from a lower floor base a predetermined height; said substantially vertical front, rear and side walls having a cover material provided in a first predetermined color; marking at least a top surface of said apron deck of a second predetermined contrasting color contrasting visually to said first predetermined color;

marking said lower floor base with said second predetermined contrasting color contrasting visually to said first predetermined color;

whereby said first and said second contrasting colors provide a vivid color differentiation enabling a bather to visually ascertain said predetermined height of said upper inwardly extending apron deck above said lower floor base of the safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space when said bather is mounting into or out of said safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space.

2. The method of making the safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space as in claim **1** wherein a plurality of top edges of said substantially vertically extending walls are also marked with said second predetermined contrasting color contrasting visually to said first predetermined color.

3. The method of making the safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space as in claim **1** wherein said first predetermined color of said substantially vertically extending walls of said safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space is a light color and said second, predetermined contrasting color of said top surface of said inwardly extending apron deck and said lower floor base of said safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space is a contrasting dark color.

4. The method of making the safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space as in claim **1** wherein said first predetermined color of said substantially vertically extending walls of said safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space is a dark color and said second, predetermined contrasting color of said top surface of said inwardly extending apron deck and said lower floor base of said safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space is a contrasting light color.

5. The method of making a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space as in claim **1**, wherein said assembled safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space includes:

said substantially vertical back and front walls, first and second end walls, and a bottom floor, all of said walls being of rigid material, wherein further entry and egress of a user being over said front wall;

said top substantially horizontal apron deck extending from an outer surface of said front wall toward said back wall, said top horizontal deck having sufficient width to support sliding shower wall tracks thereon;

said bottom wall extending to a rear, vertical surface of said front wall with said apron deck extending over said front wall extending down to an area of said bottom wall adjacent said rear, vertical surface of said front wall; and

whereby a foot extending from a leg of a user on said bottom wall while said user is egressing said safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space extends adjacent to said rear, vertical surface of said front wall, under said overhanging area so that a straddling angle the leg of the user makes with said front wall is sufficiently small to minimize a horizontal component of force on said foot for reducing an incidence of slippage on a wet bottom and falling.

6. The method of making a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim **5** in which said back wall has a top edge sufficient in thickness to accommodate bottom edges of wall tiles when said back wall abuts or is embedded in a room wall.

7. The method of making a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim **6** in which said top edge thickness of said back wall is about a quarter of an inch.

8. The method of making a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim **5** in which the thickness of said front wall and the closeness of the location of said front wall to the foot of the

15

leg of the user, under said cantilevered top horizontal apron deck, is such as to reduce the horizontal component of force on said foot to less than about 14% of the weight of the user.

9. The method of making a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim 5 in which said top horizontal apron deck has a width of up to a maximum of about 2.5 inches.

10. The method of making a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim 5 in which said front wall in contact with said bottom wall is minimally rounded at the intersection thereof.

11. The method of making a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim 5 in which said front wall has a thickness of about two and one half inches, and said back wall has a thickness of about one inch.

12. The method of making the safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim 1, wherein said front wall and said rear wall are tapered, with said top thickness of about one inch and with a bottom thickness of about one and one quarter inch in thickness; and

wherein a top surface of said substantially planar apron deck has up to a maximum thickness of two and one half inches, and said apron deck has a slanted undercut portion extending back towards an inside surface of said front wall of said safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space.

13. A method of making the safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space and with depth perception enhancing contrasting colors; said method comprising the steps of:

assembling a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space by providing:

a two piece mold comprising of a primary mold piece for making the safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space and, a secondary mold piece for making an inwardly, cantilevered, apron deck on a front portion of the safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space;

providing said safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space with substantially vertical back and front walls, first and second end walls, and a bottom wall, all of said walls being of rigid material, entry and egress of a user being over said front wall;

providing said front wall having a top horizontal apron deck extending from an outer surface of said front wall toward said back wall, said top horizontal deck having sufficient width to support sliding shower wall tracks thereon;

said bottom wall extending to a rear, vertical surface of said front wall with said apron deck extending over said front wall extending down to an area of said bottom wall adjacent said rear, vertical surface of said front wall;

providing the assembled safe egress bathtub with contrasting colors on selected surfaces of the bathtub, to

16

enhance depth perception of a bather entering or exiting a bathtub with at least a wet floor, or a volume of water therein

said contrasting colors being markings visually emphasizing a height and depth of an inwardly extending apron deck ledge positioned a predetermined height above a floor of the safe egress bathtub with a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space.

14. The method of making a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim 13 in which said back wall has a top edge sufficient in thickness to accommodate bottom edges of wall tiles when said back wall abuts or is embedded in a room wall.

15. The method of making a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim 14 in which said top edge thickness of said back wall is about a quarter of an inch.

16. The method of making a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim 14 in which the thickness of said front wall and the closeness of the location of said front wall to the foot of the leg of the user, under said cantilevered top horizontal apron deck, is such as to reduce the horizontal component of force on said foot to less than about 14% of the weight of the user.

17. The method of making a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim 13 in which said top horizontal apron deck has a width of up to a maximum of about 2.5 inches.

18. The method of making a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim 13 in which said front wall in contact with said bottom wall is minimally rounded at the intersection thereof.

19. The method of making a safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim 13 in which said front wall has a thickness of about two and one half inches, and said back wall has a thickness of about one inch.

20. The method of making the safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space of claim 13 having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space, wherein said front wall and said rear wall are tapered, with said top thickness of about one inch and having a bottom thickness of about one and one quarter inch in thickness; and

wherein a top surface of said substantially planar apron deck has up to a maximum thickness of two and one half inches, and said apron deck has a slanted undercut portion extending back towards an inside surface of said front wall of said safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space.

21. The safe egress bathtub having a limited rectangular footprint and optimized floor space having a cantilevered inwardly extending front apron deck formed by the method of claim 13.

* * * * *